

The 2002-2003 Nebraska Adult Tobacco / Social Climate Survey

Prepared by John Horvick
Bureau of Sociological Research
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

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2003 Adult Tobacco Survey/Social Climate Survey

Methodology

Sampling Procedures

The 2003 Adult Tobacco Survey/Social Climate Survey (ATS/SCS) followed the Centers for Disease Control telephone survey protocol. This protocol is used in a variety of statewide surveys (e.g., the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey [BRFSS]).

The ATS/SCS is a statewide computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) survey. Potential respondents are contacted using random digit dialing techniques. This procedure ensures that all Nebraska households with a home phone have an equal chance to be called for participation in the study, including those with unlisted numbers.

The data collection period for the ATS/SCS survey was from May 2002 to June 2003. Survey interviewers made up to fifteen attempts to each randomly generated telephone number to try to complete an interview. Calls were made at various times of the day and various days of the week to maximize the chance of reaching a respondent. Once a person was contacted, the interviewer asked if the number was a residential or business line and if there was an adult in the household (18 years old or older). The interview continued only if it was a residential number and there was an adult in the household.

Calls made before January 2003 (76.0% of the sample) interviewed the first adult in the household willing to take part in the survey. Because females are more likely to participate in phone surveys,

this method yielded a sample with 69.0% females. To help correct this bias, a within-household random selection procedure was added to the survey protocol in January 2003. This procedure requires that once a person is contacted, the interviewer ask how many male and female adults live in the household. The interviewer's computer then randomly selects one of these individuals to participate in the study. Using this method, the proportion of females in the interviews completed after January 2003 was 62.9%. The proportion of females in the entire sample (using both selection methods) was 67.5%.

At the end of the data collection period, 7,019 surveys were completed, with a response rate of 73.8%.¹ The response rate is calculated as the number of completed interviews divided by the number of valid telephone numbers (i.e., excluding non-working and non-residential numbers). The average length of each completed survey was 16.71 minutes. Approximately 22% of respondents did not complete the entire survey. However, to be included in the final data set, respondents had to answer a majority of the survey questions, including all the demographic items. The large majority of respondents who did not complete an entire survey failed to answer only a small number of questions toward the end of the survey.

¹ Data necessary to calculate the response rate was lost for the month of April 2003. This response rate is the estimated total based on 13 of the 14 months of data collection.

Data Weighting

Random digit dialing procedures are the most effective method of generating a random sample. Despite this, all surveys fail to represent the target population with complete accuracy. This requires survey data to be weighted so that it correctly represents the population being studied; in this case, Nebraskans.

The ATS/SCS data are weighted by the number of adults in the household, number of telephone lines in the household, sex and age. It is necessary to weight by the number of adults in the household because people living in households with fewer adults have a relatively greater probability of being included in the sample. Similarly, households with multiple phone lines have a greater chance of being called by an interviewer. Information about the number of phone lines was collected during the interview process. To weight by age and sex, the survey proportions of select age groups and males and females were compared to the 2000 U.S. Census figures for the state of Nebraska.

Weighting by the number of adults in the household is somewhat difficult because respondents prior to January 2003 were not asked how many adults lived in the household. If these respondents indicated that they are married or cohabiting then it is assumed that there are two adults in the household. All other households are assumed to have one adult. Given the nature of the data collection, this is the best estimation technique possible. Respondents interviewed after January 2003 were asked directly how many adults live in the household and weighted accordingly.

The unweighted and weighted sample characteristics are presented in table 1.

Definition of Key Variables

Smoker Categories

There are five smoker categories used in this analysis. The categories are computed using a set of question asked to respondents about their past and current use of cigarettes (other tobacco products are discussed later). Listed below are the smoker categories with their definitions:

Current Daily Smoker: Smoked at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime; currently smoke every day.

Current Some Day Smoker: Smoked at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime; currently smoke some days.

Former Smoker: Smoked at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime; current does not smoke at all.

Experimental Smoker: Smoked at least one puff of a cigarette, but fewer than 100 cigarettes in lifetime.

Never Smoker: Never smoked a cigarette, not even one puff.

Current Smoker: Whenever possible all five categories are used in the analysis, but for convenience and ease of understanding, the current daily smoker and current some day smoker are also combined into a general “current smoker” category.

Coalition Counties

Several Nebraska communities have tobacco prevention coalitions. Each coalition operates independently to reduce the negative consequences that tobacco has on their community. Not each coalition is directly tied to their county, however, county level information is the smallest unit of geographic available in the ATS/SCS. As such, respondents living in counties with tobacco prevention coalitions are group together to compare their tobacco behaviors and attitudes to those who live in counties without a local coalition. The coalition counties are: Adams, Buffalo, Cass, Colfax, Dawson, Douglas, Hall, Keith, Lancaster, Lincoln, Madison, Platte, Sarpy, Scottsbluff, and York.

Urban and Rural Areas

The breakdown of urban and rural is computed with a four category scheme using counties as the conjoining variable. The population numbers are from the 2000 census. The categories and their definitions are listed below:

Urban Metropolitan: These counties have a city of a least 50,000 people and a county population of at least 100,000. There are three urban metropolitan counties.

Urban Non-Metropolitan: These counties have a population of at least 100,000, but do not have a city with more than 50,000 residents. There are 11 urban non-metropolitan counties.

Rural-Large: These counties do not meet the urban non-metropolitan requirements, but do have at least one city with a population of 2,500 or

greater. There are 27 rural-large counties.

Rural-Small: These counties do not meet the rural-large requirements, thus they do not have a city with a population of 2,500. There are 52 rural-small counties.

Sample Characteristics

Table 1 on the next page lists the demographic variables for the ATS/SCS survey. The figures represent the unweighted and weighted totals. The following discussion refers to the weighted totals.

Two-thirds (67.7%) of the respondents live a coalition county. This is not surprising given that most of the largest counties in Nebraska have active tobacco prevention organizations.

Nearly half (46.5%) of the respondents reside in urban metropolitan areas, and another 22.4% live in urban non-metropolitan areas. The next largest group of respondents live in rural-large counties (18.3%) followed by rural-small (12.8%). Most people who live in coalition counties also live in urban-metropolitan areas (68.6%).

There are more females in this sample than males (52.6% vs. 47.4%). The largest age group in this sample are persons 65 and older (22.0%).

Nebraska is not a racially diverse state, and this is evident in the fact that 89.5% of the respondents are White. The next largest racial or ethnic groups are Hispanics (5.2%) and Blacks or African Americans (2.7%). Because coalition counties tend to be in metropolitan areas,

it is not surprising that coalition counties residents.
have a greater proportion of minority

Table 1. 2003 ATS/SCS Sample Characteristics

	Area (Weighted)			<i>Total Unweighted Sample</i>
	Total Weighted Sample	Coalition Counties	Non-Coalition Counties	
% in Coalition Counties	67.7	--	--	66.5
Urban/Rural %				
Urban Metropolitan	46.5	68.6	.2	44.1
Urban Non- Metropolitan	22.4	26.1	14.8	22.5
Rural Large	18.3	5.3	45.5	18.7
Rural Small	12.8	0.0	39.5	13.6
Gender %				
Male	47.4	48.8	44.4	32.5
Female	52.6	51.2	55.6	67.5
Age %				
18-24	13.7	14.8	11.1	8.5
25-34	16.8	18.5	13.1	15.4
35-44	19.6	20.2	18.4	17.9
45-54	16.9	16.5	17.7	19.3
55-64	11.0	10.8	11.7	14.0
65+	22.0	19.1	27.9	24.9
Race %				
White	89.5	87.2	94.4	90.8
Black or African American	2.7	3.7	.5	2.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	.9	1.0	.6	.7
American Indian	.5	.3	.7	.5
Hispanic	5.2	6.2	3.1	4.3
Other	1.2	1.5	.6	1.1
Marital Status %				
Married	58.0	56.1	61.8	60.5
Divorced	9.8	10.3	9.0	10.3
Widowed	10.3	9.2	12.5	12.5
Separated	1.1	1.2	.9	1.0
Never Married	19.3	21.4	14.7	14.4
Unmarried Couple	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.2

Table 1. 2003 ATS/SCS Sample Characteristics

	Total Weighted Sample	Area (Weighted)		Total Unweighted Sample
		Coalition Counties	Non-Coalition Counties	
% with Children in Household	37.0	37.5	35.9	35.3
Education %				
Less than High School	7.2	6.6	8.5	7.1
High School Graduate/GED	32.8	30.0	38.7	33.3
AA Degree/Some College	32.9	32.7	33.3	32.4
BA/BS Degree	21.8	24.3	16.7	22.0
At Least Some Graduate School	5.3	6.5	2.9	5.2
Household Income %				
Less than 10,000	3.2	2.9	3.9	3.3
\$10,000 - 14,999	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.7
\$15,000 - 19,999	7.4	6.9	8.5	7.4
\$20,000 - 24,999	12.6	11.5	15.0	12.5
\$25,000 – 34,999	17.6	15.6	21.7	17.4
\$35,000 – 49,999	20.7	20.0	21.9	20.8
\$50,000 – 75,000	17.7	19.3	14.3	17.8
Over \$75,000	16.4	19.4	10.0	16.0

Fifty-eight percent of this sample is married, 19.3% have never married, 10.3% are widowed, and 9.8% are divorced. More than a third (37.0%) of the respondents lived in households with children. Additionally, the child in the household is not necessary the respondent's child. It could be a stepchild, grandchildren, niece, etc. The median level of education is Associate of Arts degree/some college. Forty percent of respondents have a high school education or less, and 27.8% have Bachelors degree or at least some graduate school training. Residents in

coalition counties on average have higher levels of education than residents in non-coalition counties.

The median level of income is \$35,000 – 49,000. About forty-five percent (45.2%) make less than \$35,000 per year and 24.1% earn \$50,000 or more per year. Residents in coalition counties have higher incomes on average. In non-coalition counties the median income is only \$25,000 – 34,000 per year.

Executive Summary

Introduction

This section summarizes notable findings from the 2003 Adult Tobacco Survey/Social Climate Survey. The summary includes significant findings regarding tobacco use and cessation, smoking at home and at work, attitudes towards secondhand smoke and support for smoking restrictions in public places, media awareness, opinions about youth tobacco use, and support for tobacco taxation and funding for tobacco prevention programs. Following the Executive Summary is the Detailed Findings section, where these findings are presented in greater specificity.

Results

Tobacco Use Profile

Statewide Tobacco Use: Overall, 18.4% of Nebraskans are current smokers, either every day or some days (see the methodology section for a description of the smoker categories). Nearly one in four Nebraskans are former smokers (23.7%), 23.0% have taken at least one puff of a cigarette but have never been regular smokers and 35.0% have never smoked a cigarette.

Smoking and Gender: More males are smokers than females. One in five males smoke (20.4%) compared to 16.6% of females. Males also smoke significantly more cigarettes per day than females; 20.1 and 16.2 respectively.

Smoking and Age: Smoking rates are highest among younger people. More

than one in four (25.3%) people age 18-24 are current smokers, which is higher than any other age group. However, 18-24 year old smokers report smoking significantly less per day than any age group (14.3 cigarettes per day compared to 17.1 to 20.6 for all other age groups).

Smoking and Education: There is a strong inverse relationship between education and smoking. For example, 21.9% of those with a high school education are current smokers compared to 10.0% of people with a BA/BS degree.

Smoking and Income: Because of the relationship between education and income, it is not surprising that lower income individuals are more likely to smoke. Interestingly, those with the most education and highest incomes have the highest proportion of former smokers.

Smoking and Race/Ethnicity: As a whole, Nebraska is not a racially diverse state, and this random sample did not select many minority households. Consequently, any comparisons by race should be viewed with caution. That said, among the three largest racial and ethnic groups in Nebraska (Whites, Blacks or African Americans, and Hispanics), none is significantly more likely to smoke. However, among current smokers, on average Whites smoke more per day than Blacks or African Americans, and Hispanics (18.9 cigarettes per day vs. 12.5, and 13.2 per day respectively). The number of other minority groups in this sample is

insufficient to make meaningful comparisons.

Smoking in Coalition Counties and Urban/Rural Areas: Several counties in Nebraska have active local tobacco prevention coalitions. There are not statistically significant differences in the proportion of current smokers or the average number of cigarettes smoked per day between counties with a local tobacco prevention coalition and those without one. Similarly, there are not significant differences in cigarette use between urban and rural areas of the state.

Cigars, Pipes, and Smokeless Tobacco: Excluding cigarettes, more people try cigars than any other tobacco product. Three in 10 Nebraskans (32.4%) have at least tried a cigar at least once, while 13.5% have tried a pipe, and 15.8% have tried smokeless tobacco. Less than 10 percent of Nebraskans have used cigars, pipes, or smokeless tobacco 20 or more times. Even fewer Nebraskans use these non-cigarette tobacco products regularly. The most popular product is cigars, but only 3.2% use them some days or daily.

Tobacco Cessation

Tobacco Users Who Have Quit: Twenty-four percent of Nebraskans are former cigarette smokers. A large majority of current smokers have attempted to quit smoking (74.2%) and 23.0% are currently trying to quit. Of those who have quit, 59.7% stopped smoking ten or more years ago, 28.4% quit between one and five years ago, and 11.9% quit within the last year.

Quitting with Help of Medication: About one in five (17.5%) Nebraskans who quit or have tried to quit using tobacco used a form of medication to help them quit. The most popular medications are the nicotine patch (58.1%) and nicotine gum (33.2%), followed by Wellbutrin (17.1%), and Zyban or Bupropion (16.7%). Some Nebraskans have used classes or clinics to help them quit, but these are decidedly less common.

Smokers Plans to Quit: Among present tobacco users, 67.0% expect that they will quit someday, 50.2% are seriously considering stopping in the next six months, and 20.6% plan to quit in the next thirty days. In general, females, older people, and those who smoke less on average are the most likely people to actively consider quitting.

Smoking at Home and at Work

About three in 10 (28.9%) respondents live in households that have at least one member who is a smoker (including the respondent), and 9.5% of respondents live in households where someone smoked within the home each of the last seven days. Additionally, 31.8% of respondents live in a household with at least one child and at least one smoker.

Household and Family Vehicle Smoking Rules: Rules about smoking within the home vary. Nine percent of respondents live in households that allow smoking in some areas of the home, 14.7% allow smoking in all areas of the home, and 76.3% do not allow smoking anywhere in the home. Similarly, rules vary about smoking in the family vehicle. Five percent allow smoking in the vehicle when children are not present, 17.7%

allow smoking at all times, and 77.3% never allow smoking in the family car.

Workplace Smoking Rules: Sixty percent of respondents are employed for wages or self-employed. Among the employed, 76.6% work in areas where smoking is not allowed, 15.6% work where smoking is allowed in some or all areas, and 7.9% work where there is no official workplace smoking policy. Male and low income Nebraskans are more likely to work where smoking is prohibited or where the enforcement of smoking policies is lax. Residents of counties with tobacco prevention coalitions and those who live in large metropolitan areas are more likely to work in smoke-free environments.

Attitudes toward Secondhand Smoke and Support for Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

Attitudes toward Secondhand Smoke: As a whole, Nebraskans are bothered by secondhand smoke and aware of its health dangers. More than eighty percent (83.4%) of respondents are bothered by secondhand smoke at least a little and 46.7% are very bothered by it. Moreover, 94.1% agree that inhaling smoke from a parent's cigarette is harmful to babies and children, and 93.9% agree that inhaling smoke from any tobacco product is harmful to children and adults.

Smokers are bothered by secondhand smoke too, and they are aware of the health dangers. More than half (52.5%) of smokers are at least a little bothered by secondhand smoke, and 28.5% are bothered by it moderately or very much. Additionally, over 92% of smokers agree

that secondhand harms babies, children, and adults.

Knowledge of Specific Health Risks Associated with Secondhand Smoke: Nebraskans are knowledgeable about the specific health conditions associated with exposure to secondhand smoke. More than seven out of 10 respondents know that secondhand smoke is a risk factor for lung cancer (77.7%) and heart disease (70.7%), and 92.0% know that it is a risk factor for respiratory problems in children. Unfortunately, fewer than half of Nebraskans (41.7%) know that secondhand smoke contributes to sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).

Attempts to Avoid Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: Because Nebraskans are aware of the dangers of secondhand smoke, it is not surprising that they frequently try to avoid exposure to it and tend to support restrictions on smoking in public places. Three out of four respondents (76.0%) request to sit in the non-smoking section when dining out, and only 7.5% request the smoking section. In the last year, 14.0% avoided a restaurant all together because it permitted smoking.

Support for Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places: Respondents were asked if smoking should be allowed in several public areas. A large majority believe that smoking should be prohibited in the following places: indoor shopping areas (78.3%), convenience stores (84.7%), fast food restaurants (82.9%), other restaurants (65.0%), and indoor sporting events (87.2%). Finally, more than seven out of 10 Nebraskans (71.1%) said that they would support a local ordinance banning smoking in restaurants.

Tobacco Media Awareness

Exposure to Anti-Tobacco Advertising:

The ATS/SCS asked if in the past seven days the respondent had seen or heard any advertisements about the dangers of smoking; 57.9% said they had.

Respondents were then asked which medium they had seen or heard the advertisement. People had seen an advertisement on television (42.0%) more than any other medium. The next most common was radio (13.4%), followed by outdoor billboards (6.3%), magazines (4.2%), and newspapers (4.1%). One percent or less recalled seeing an advertisement on the Internet, bus placards, or movie screens.

Exposure to Anti-Tobacco Advertising and Age:

Young people were much more likely to have seen an anti-tobacco advertisement in the last week. For example, 75.5% of 18-24 year olds heard or saw an advertisement of any type in the last seven days, yet only 52.4% of 45-54 year olds heard or saw an advertisement. Young people also reported seeing or hearing more anti-smoking advertisements in the last week. One exception to this, however, is advertisements in newspapers, where older people were more likely to have seen an advertisement.

Exposure to Anti-Tobacco Advertising and Tobacco Attitudes and Behavior:

Does exposure to anti-tobacco advertisements affect attitudes and behaviors? While it is not possible to say definitively with these cross-sectional data, the evidence suggests that it might. People who saw or heard at least one anti-tobacco advertisement in the last week were significantly more likely to strongly agree that inhaling

smoke from a parent's cigarette is harmful to babies and children (40.4% vs. 34.8%) and to strongly agree that inhaling smoke from a tobacco product harms children and adults (36.3% vs. 31.0%). Moreover, people who had seen or heard an advertisement were much more aware that secondhand smoke is associated with lung cancer, heart disease, respiratory disease in children, and SIDS. Lastly, 53.7% of current tobacco users who were exposed to an advertisement said they are seriously considering quitting in the next six months, compared to 43.2% of tobacco users who did not see or hear an advertisement; a statistically significant difference.

Discuss Anti-Tobacco Advertising with Children:

More than three in five (63.9%) respondents with children in the household ages five to 18 have talked to their kids about advertisements against tobacco use, and 47.9% have talked to them in the last thirty days.

Awareness of Tobacco Free Nebraska:

The Tobacco Free Nebraska (TFN) program uses several different media outlets and advertising strategies to inform Nebraskans about the dangers of tobacco, secondhand smoke, and the resources available to help them quit. Nearly half of Nebraskans (44.9%) reported that they have ever heard of TFN. However, 37.9% of those who have heard of the program were able to correctly identify it as a state run program; this translates into 15.2% of the population as a whole.

Awareness of Pro-Tobacco Advertising:

Federal laws restrict tobacco companies to the type of media, locations, and advertising style that they are allowed to

use. The ATS/SCS asked a series of questions to measure the public's support for specific types of advertisements that tobacco companies currently employ.

One in 10 (11.8%) respondents has a piece of clothing or some other article that has a tobacco brand name or logo on it. Not surprisingly, the frequency is higher among smokers than non-smokers (27.9% vs. 8.3%). Furthermore, 63.2% of all respondents said that tobacco companies should be prohibited from including coupons in packs of cigarettes that can be used to obtain promotional items; such as hats and t-shirts. Nearly half of smokers (44.2%) said this should not be allowed.

Attitudes toward Pro-Tobacco

Advertising: Respondents were asked if they strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree that it is acceptable for tobacco companies to sponsor sporting or cultural events and to advertise at grocery stores and in magazines. About half of Nebraskans agree that it is acceptable for them to sponsor cultural or sporting events (49.3%), to or advertise at grocery stores (47.5%) or in magazines (50.1%). It is interesting to note, however, that feelings about tobacco advertising are not particularly strong. No more than one in 10 said they strongly agree or strongly disagree to any of these items. Moreover, for each item, the proportion of "don't know" responses is higher than the proportion of strongly agree or strongly disagree responses.

Opinions about Youth Tobacco Use

Nebraskans very are concerned about youth smoking and the factors that may encourage young people to take up the

habit. For example, 59.7% agree that tobacco use by teenagers is considered a serious problem in their community.

Talk to Children about Tobacco Rules:

Respondents with children in the household ages five to 18 were asked a series of questions regarding their communication with the children (22.8% percent of the ATS/SCS sample). In order to avoid confusion, respondents with more than one child were only asked about the child closest to age 10. Among this group, 72.8% have talked to the child at least once in the last six months about what he/she can or cannot do when it comes to tobacco, and 65.4% have outright told the child that he/she cannot use tobacco. Interestingly, non-smokers are more likely to have never told the child that he/she cannot use tobacco (35.7% vs. 30.5%), and smokers are more likely to have told the child three or more times that he/she cannot use tobacco (47.0% vs. 37.6%).

School Rules Regarding Tobacco:

Outside of the home, school is a place where children are influenced to use or to resist tobacco. It is not surprising then that 91.6% of Nebraskans agree that adults should be prohibited from smoking on school grounds, and 79.7% agree that schools should not allow students to wear clothes with tobacco company logos.

Selling Tobacco to Minors: In order to restrict access to tobacco, 85.7% agree that it is very important to prevent stores from selling tobacco to minors. Another 10.0% say that it is somewhat important. To ensure that this happens, 92.7% of the respondents agree or strongly agree that stores should be penalized for the sale of tobacco products to anyone under

18. However, 44.0% believe that laws banning selling tobacco products to minors are not adequately enforced.

Taxation and Funding for Tobacco Prevention Programs

Support for Tobacco Tax Increases:

Like many states, Nebraska has recently experienced difficult economic times. Despite this, Nebraskans are willing to increase state tobacco taxes to pay for tobacco prevention programs. Seven in 10 (69.6%) agree that state tobacco taxes should be increased to fund programs to enforce laws that prevent the sale of tobacco to minors, 76.6% support tobacco tax increases to fund education programs to prevent young people from starting to use tobacco and to help young tobacco users quit, and 64.2% agree that tobacco taxes should be increased to fund programs to help adults quit smoking. It is noteworthy that more than 40% of smokers agree that tobacco taxes should be increased.

One in four (24.3%) desire a tax increase on tobacco at a rate of less than \$1.00 per pack of cigarettes, and 28.3% support a tax increase of more than \$1.00 per pack.²

Tobacco Settlement Money: In 1998, Nebraska was awarded its share of the nationwide tobacco settlement. The ATS/SCS asked respondents how they felt this money should be used. More than four in five (85.6%) want a portion

of the settlement to fund tobacco prevention programs, 77.0% want to fund the 1-800 Quit Line, and 79.8% want to fund Nebraska's tobacco prevention media campaign.

² Note that the percentage of people supporting a tax increase on a pack of cigarettes is lower than those who supported tobacco tax increases to help prevent tobacco sales to minors and to support programs to help people quit. Given the design of the survey questions, it was possible for respondents to support a tax increase in one instance but not support it in another.

Detailed Summary

Introduction

This section expounds on the results presented in the Executive Summary. More specificity is given to the findings and as much as possible the results are presented in graphical form.

Report Format

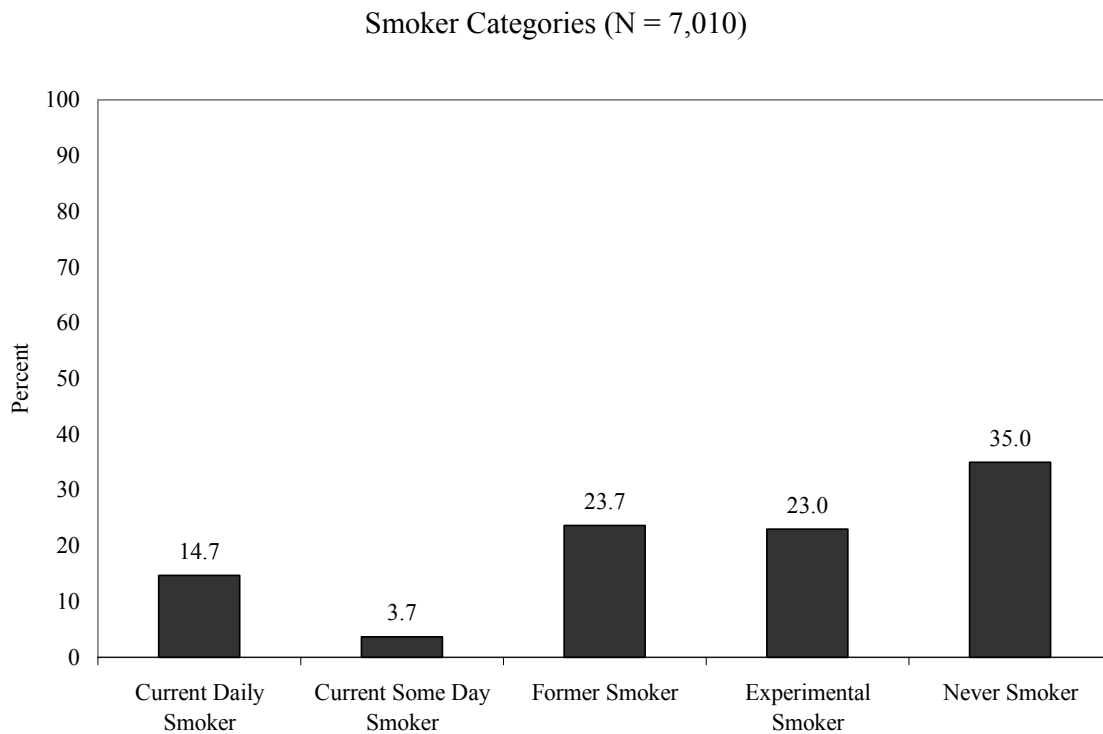
The following sections are organized by the topics discussed in the Executive Summary, concluding with a special section that examines differences between counties with funded tobacco control coalitions and those without.

Graphs are presented along with the text of most survey questions. Each graph includes a description of the “base”; that is, the category of respondents who were asked the question (e.g., “current smokers”). In addition, each graph includes the number of the survey item, so the reader can refer to the survey in order to see the exact language of the item (see Appendix A).

Nebraska Cigarette Smoker Profiles

Smoker Categories for All Nebraskans

Currently, 14.7% of Nebraskans smoke every day, 3.7% smoke some days, and one in four (25.7%) is a former smoker. This means that 44.1% of Nebraskans at some time in their lives was a smoker. The largest smoker category is never smoker; 35.0% of Nebraskans have never smoked a cigarette, not even one puff.



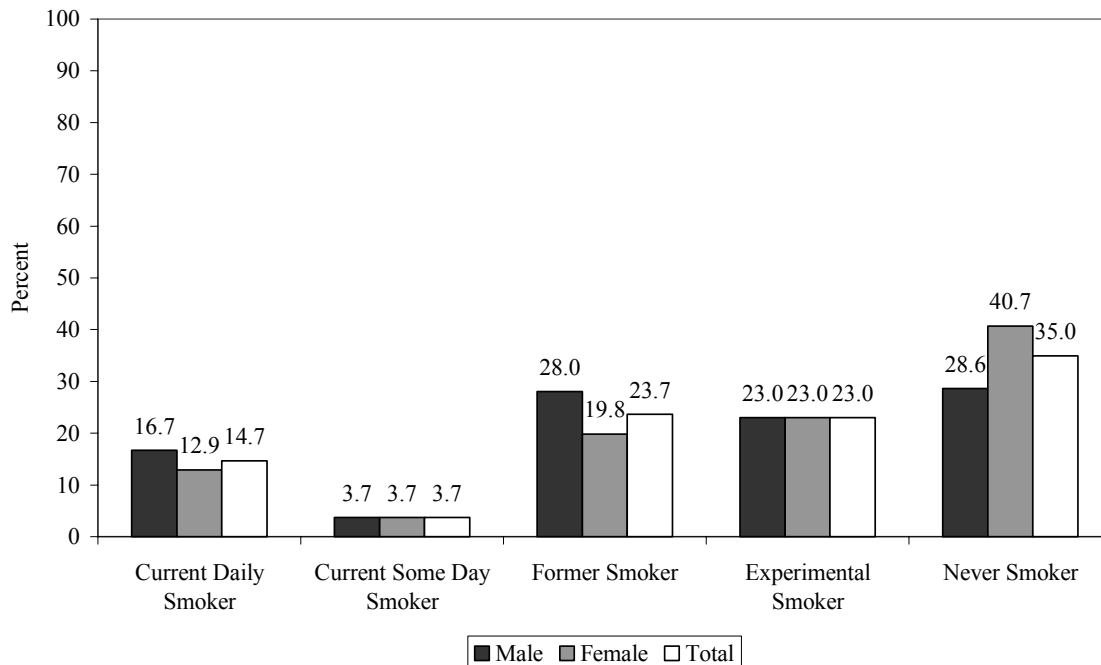
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q2, q3, and q4

Smoker Categories by Gender

The rate of smoking is higher among males; 16.7% are currently daily smokers compared to 12.9% of females. Females are more likely to have never smoked a cigarette. Two in five females have never smoked, compared to 28.6% of males. It is not surprising, then, that more males are former smokers (28.0% vs. 19.8%).

Smoker Categories by Gender (N = 7,011)



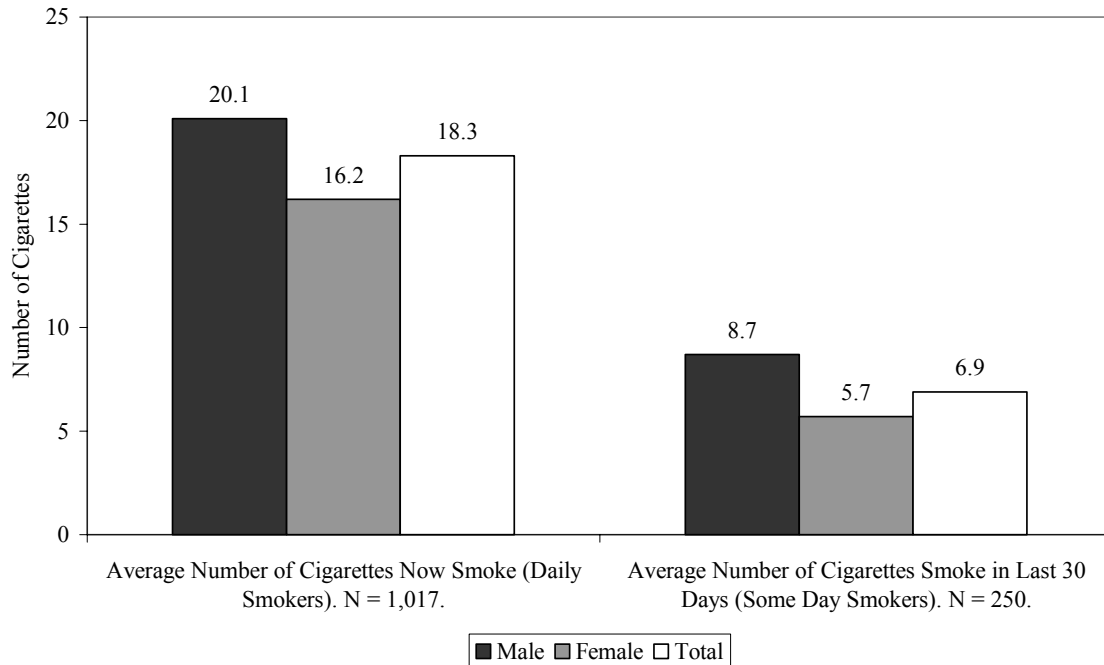
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q2, q3, q4, qd7b

Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked by Gender

Male smokers smoke significantly more cigarettes per day than females. Among “current daily smokers,” males smoke an average of 20.1 cigarettes per day and females smoke 16.2. Male “some day smokers” smoke 8.7 cigarettes per day on average and females smoke 5.7 per day on average.

Average Number of Cigarettes on Days that Smoked by Gender



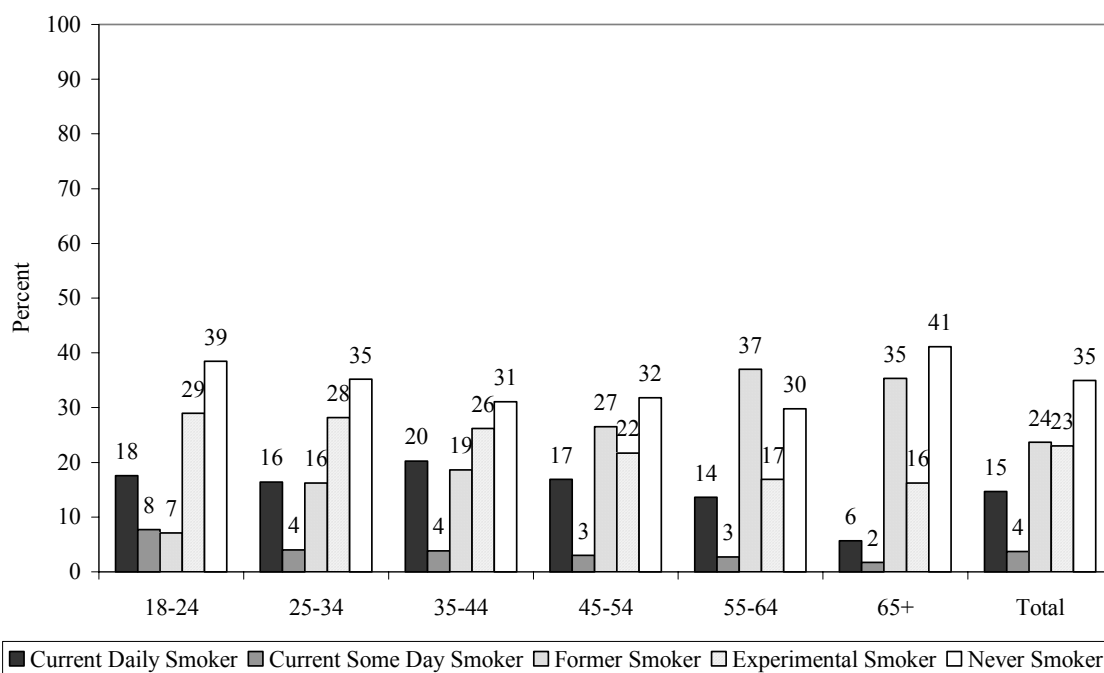
Base: Average Number of Cigarettes Now Smoke, Daily Smokers
Average Number of Cigarettes Smoke in Last 30 Days, Some Day Smokers

Survey Questions: q5, q6

Smoker Categories by Age

Rates of currently daily smokers increase until middle age and peak at ages 35 – 44 years old (20.2%). Smoking rates decrease among older Nebraskans down to 5.7% current daily smokers at ages 65+. With cross-sectional data it is impossible to say with certainty if this effect is truly associated with age, or cohort, or due to attrition. Although it is interesting to note that as the rate of current daily smokers declines, the rate of never smokers increases. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Smoker Categories by Age (N = 6,909)



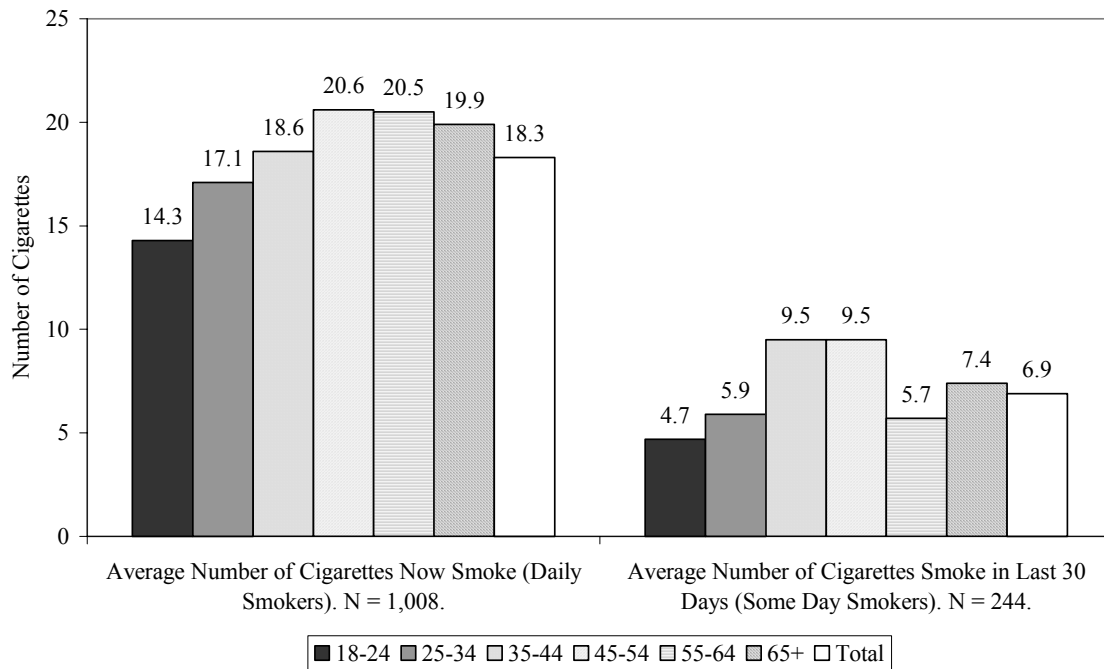
Base: All Respondents

Survey Items: q2, q3, q4, and qd1

Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked by Age

While young people are more likely to currently smoke, they smoke, on average, less per day than older smokers. Eighteen to 24 year old “current daily smokers” smoke 14.3 cigarettes per day compared to 45-54 year olds who smoke 20.6 cigarettes per day. This trend is also true with “current some day smokers.” Again, 18-24 smoke the least per day, and middle age individuals smoke the most.

Average Number of Cigarettes on Days that Smoked by Age



Base: Average Number of Cigarettes Now Smoke, Daily Smokers

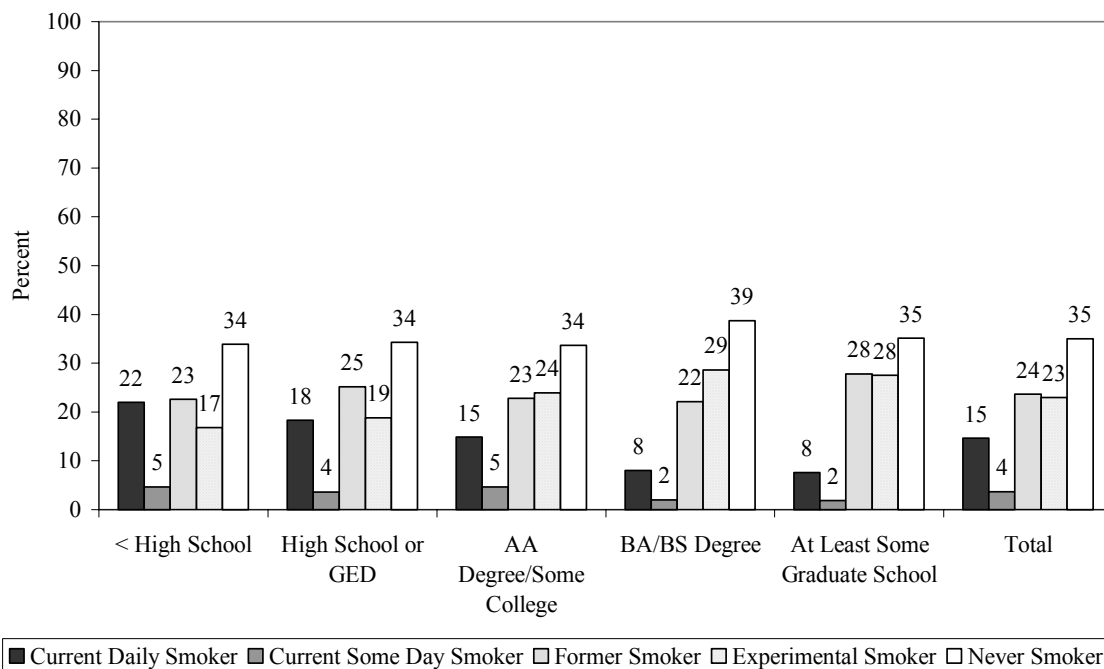
Average Number of Cigarettes Smoke in Last 30 Days, Some Day Smokers

Survey Questions: q5, q6

Smoker Categories by Education

Smoking rates are significantly higher among those with low educational attainment. More than one in five (22.0%) with less than a high school education is a current daily smoker, while only 8.0% of people with BA/BS degree are current daily smokers. Similar to income, higher education levels are associated with increases in the proportion of former smokers. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Smoker Categories by Education (N = 6,943)



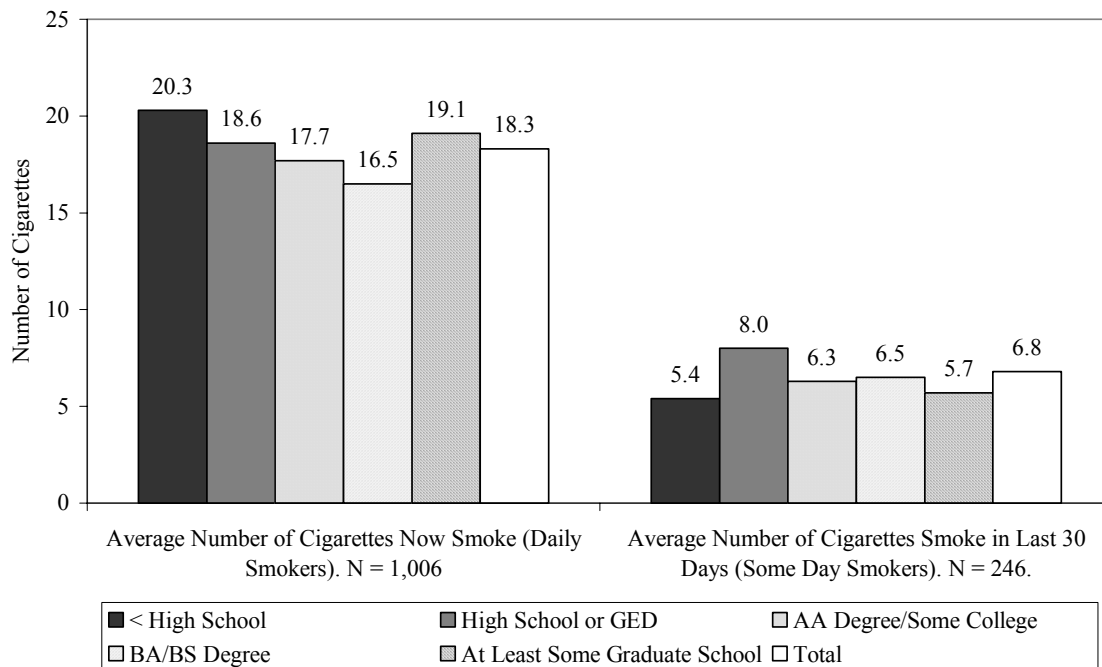
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q2, q3, q4, qd6

Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked by Education

The number of cigarettes smoked per day is fairly consistent across the education categories. In fact, the differences that do appear are not statistically significant, either for daily smokers or some day smokers.

Average Number of Cigarettes on Days that Smoked by Education

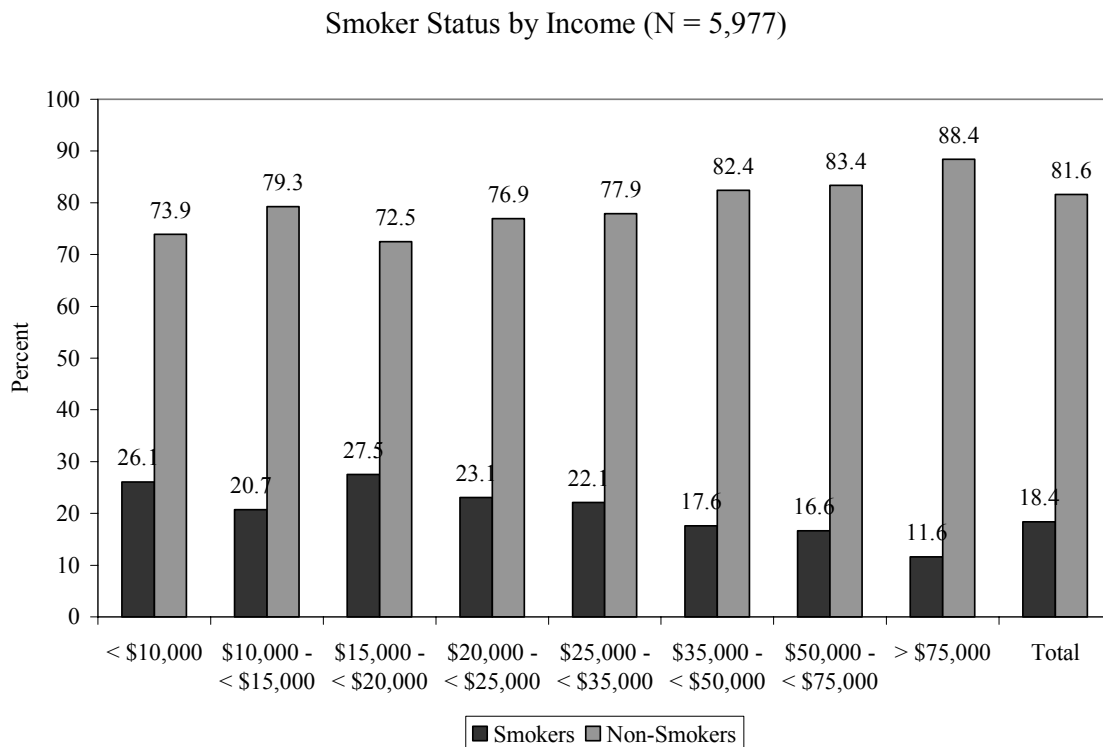


Base: Average Number of Cigarettes Now Smoke, Daily Smokers
Average Number of Cigarettes Smoke in Last 30 Days, Some Day Smokers

Survey Questions: q5, q6

Smoker Categories by Income

Smoking rates tend to be higher in lower income categories and peak with those earning \$15,000 – 20,000. Smoking rates fall steadily with each successive income category and reach the nadir at 11.6% among those who earn greater than \$75,000.

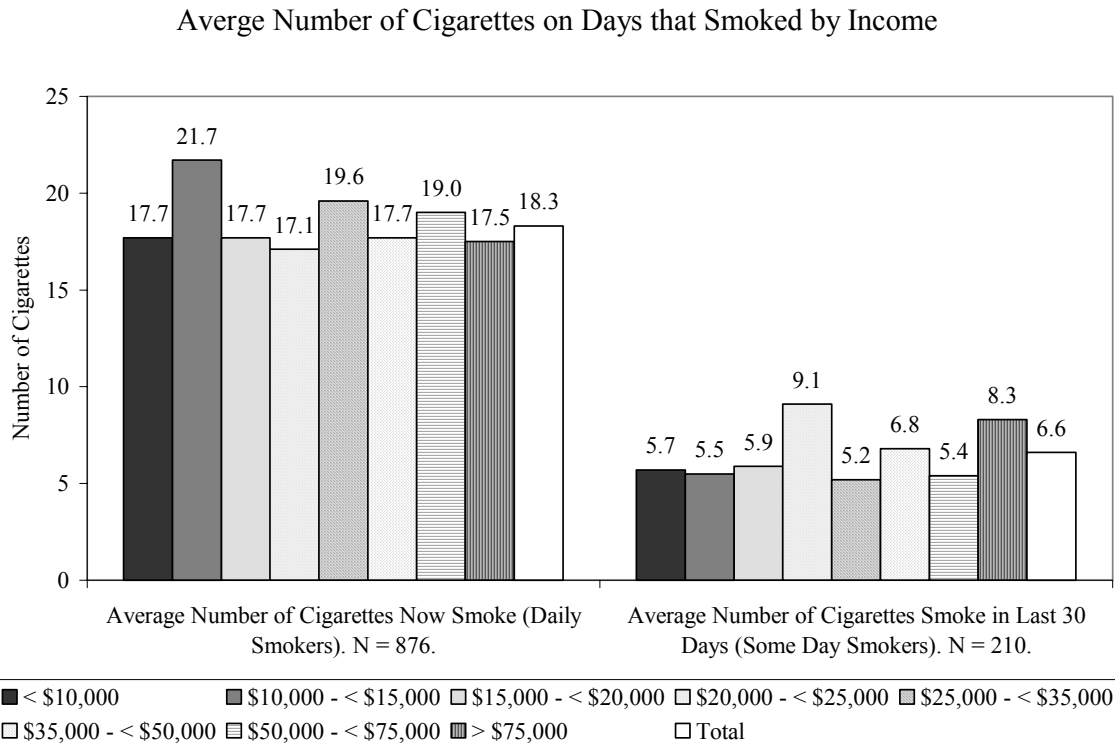


Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q2, q3, q4, qd7

Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked by Income

The number of cigarettes smoked per day is consistent across income categories. Any differences are not statistically significant.



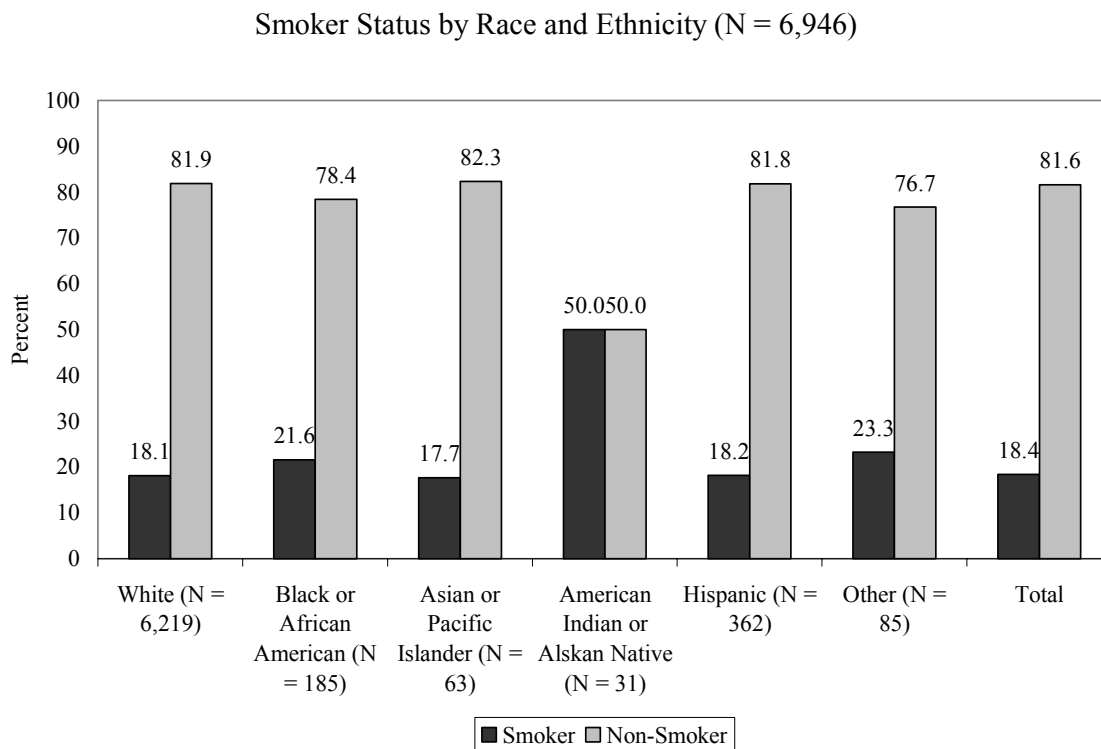
Base: Average Number of Cigarettes Now Smoke, Daily Smokers
Average Number of Cigarettes Smoke in Last 30 Days, Some Day Smokers

Survey Questions: q5, q6

Smoker Categories by Race and Ethnicity

Caution: For the sake of completeness, all available data on smoking frequency by race are reported in this chart. However, the size of several race and ethnic categories – specifically Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Other – are too small to make meaningful comparisons.

Among the three largest racial and ethnic groups (White, Black or African American, and Hispanic), there are no statistically significant differences in smoking rates.



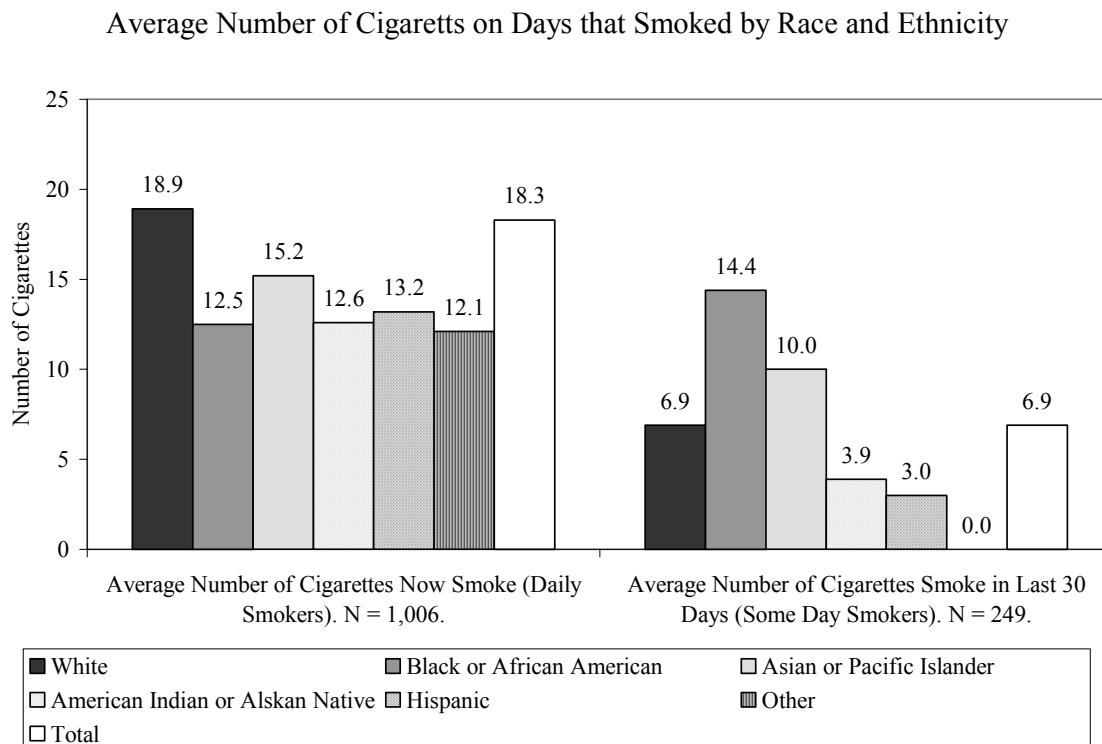
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q2, q3, q4, qd1, qd2, qd3, qd4

Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked by Race and Ethnicity

Caution: For the sake of completeness, all available data on smoking frequency by race are reported in this chart. However, the size of several race and ethnic categories – specifically Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Other – are too small to make meaningful comparisons.

The only definitive statement that can be made about race and ethnicity is that White daily smokers smoke significantly more cigarettes per day than Hispanics and Blacks or African Americans.

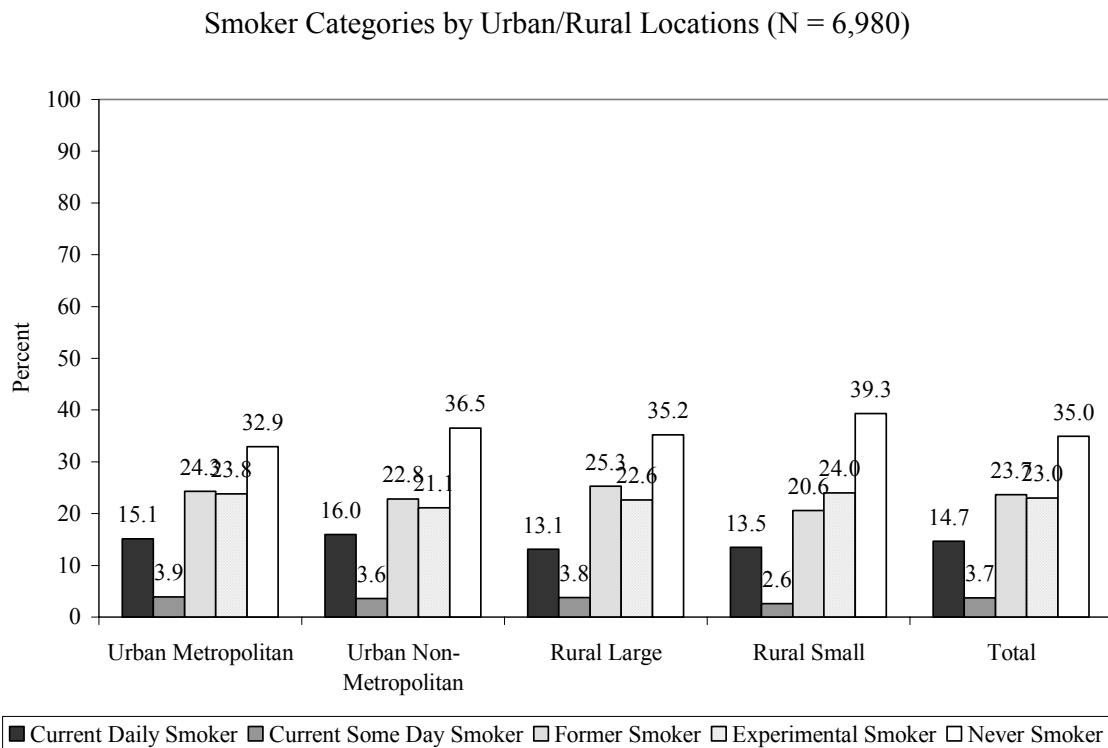


Base: Average Number of Cigarettes Now Smoke, Daily Smokers
Average Number of Cigarettes Smoke in Last 30 Days, Some Day Smokers

Survey Questions: q5, q6

Smoker Categories by Urban/Rural Locations

Smoking rates are consistent across the state, and in fact, the differences that do exist are not statistically significant.

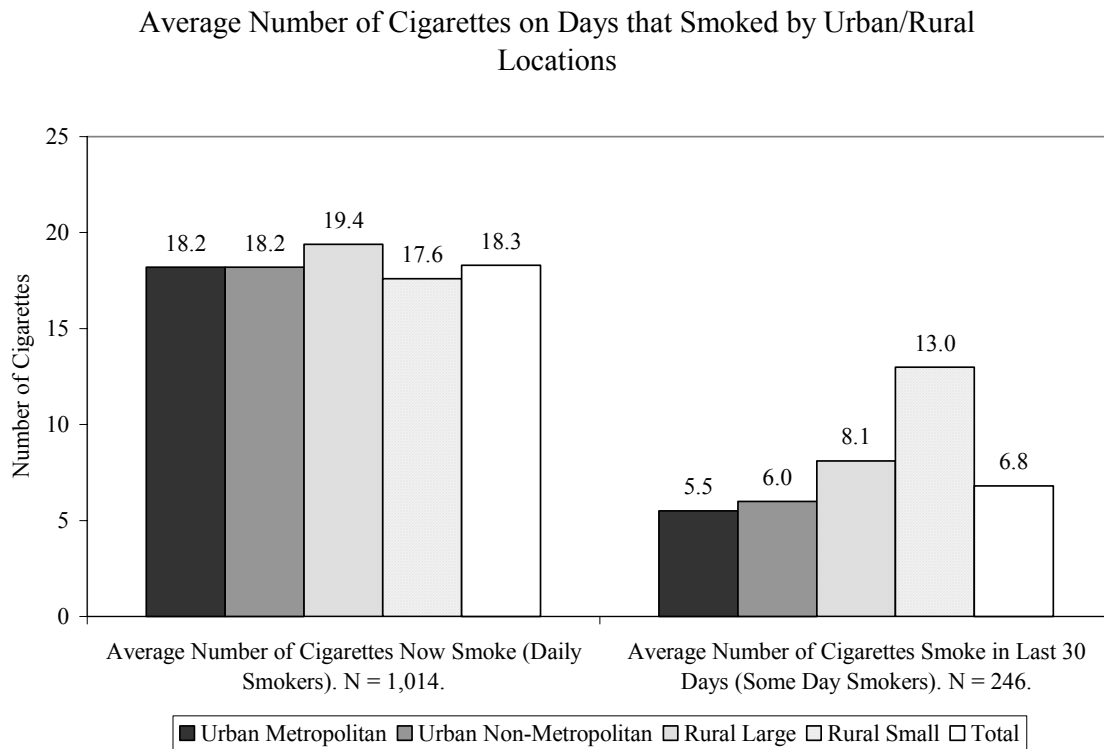


Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q2, q3, q4, qd_cnty

Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked by Urban/Rural Locations

There are not significant differences in the number of cigarettes daily smokers smoke across the state's urban and rural areas. However, among some day smokers, the differences are statistically significant. Among these smokers, residents of rural-small areas smoke about five cigarettes more per day than the next closest region, rural large (13.0 vs. 8.1).



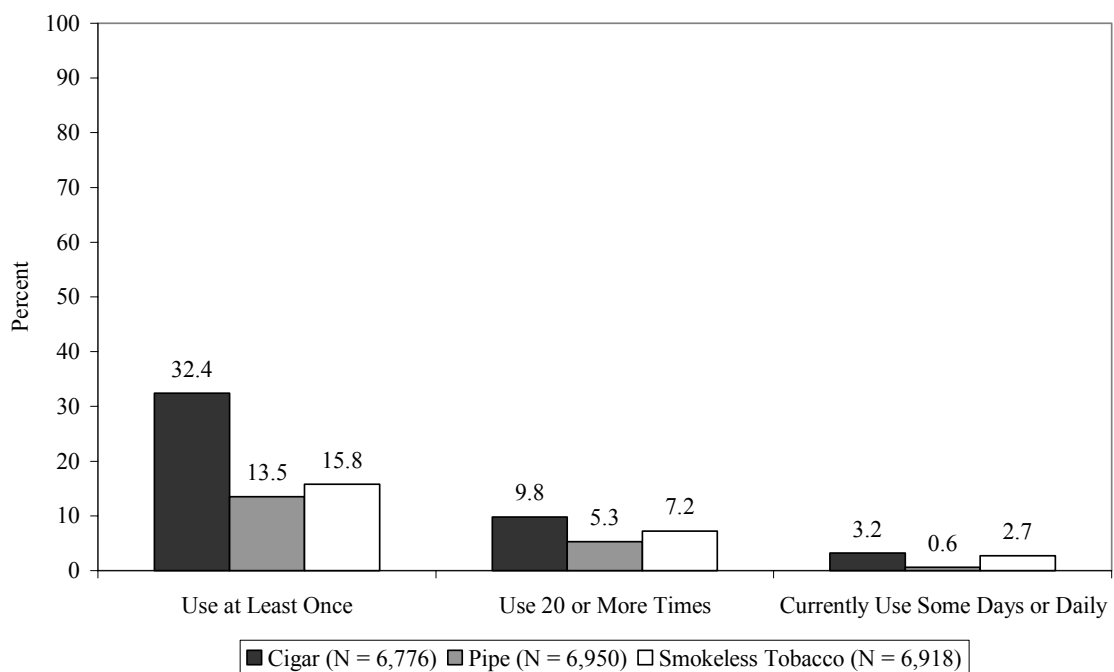
Base: Average Number of Cigarettes Now Smoke, Daily Smokers
Average Number of Cigarettes Smoke in Last 30 Days, Some Day Smokers

Survey Questions: q5, q6

Proportion of Nebraskans Who Have Ever Smoked a Cigar, Smoked a Pipe, or Used Smokeless Tobacco

Excluding cigarettes, more people try cigars than any other tobacco product. Three in 10 Nebraskans (32.4%) have at least tried a cigar at least once, while 13.5% have tried a pipe, and 15.8% have tried smokeless tobacco. Less than 10 percent of Nebraskans have used cigars, pipes, or smokeless tobacco 20 or more times. Even fewer Nebraskans use these non-cigarette tobacco products regularly. The most popular product is cigars, but only 3.2% use them some days or daily.

Percent of Nebraskans Who Use the Following Tobacco Products



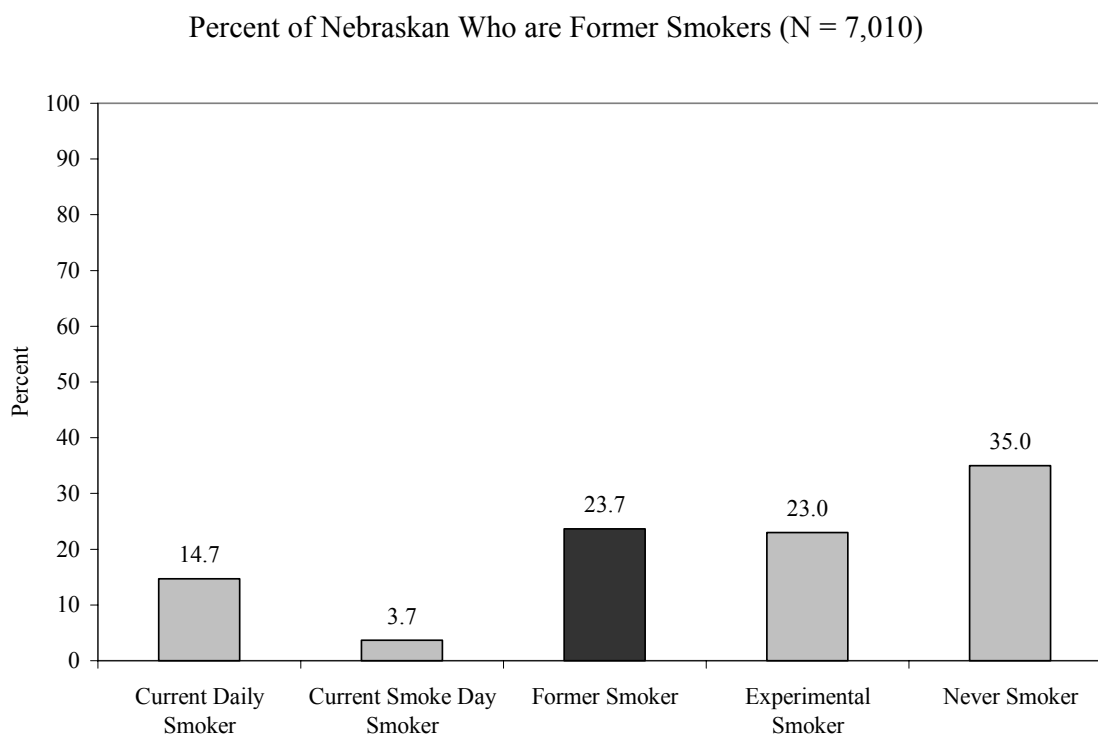
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q14, q14b, q15 q16, q16b, q17, q18, q18b, q19

Tobacco Cessation in Nebraska

Percent of Nebraskans Who Are Former Cigarette Smokers

The following graph shows each smoker category, but highlights those who have quit smoking. One in four (25.7%) of Nebraskans qualifies as a former smoker. (A former smoker is defined as someone who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes but currently does not smoke at all.)

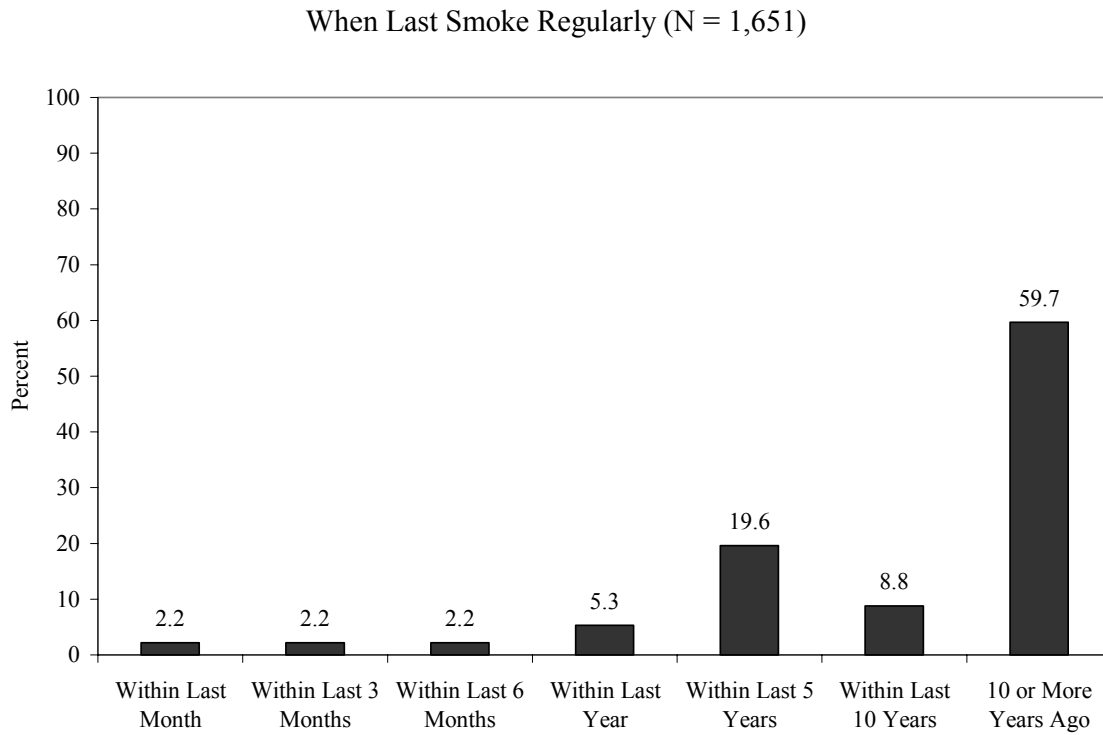


Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q2, q3, q4

When Last Smoked Cigarettes Regularly

The majority of former smokers (59.7%) quit 10 or more years ago, 8.8% quit within the last 10 years, 19.6% quit within the last five years, 11.9% quit sometime in the last year.



Base: Former Cigarette Smokers

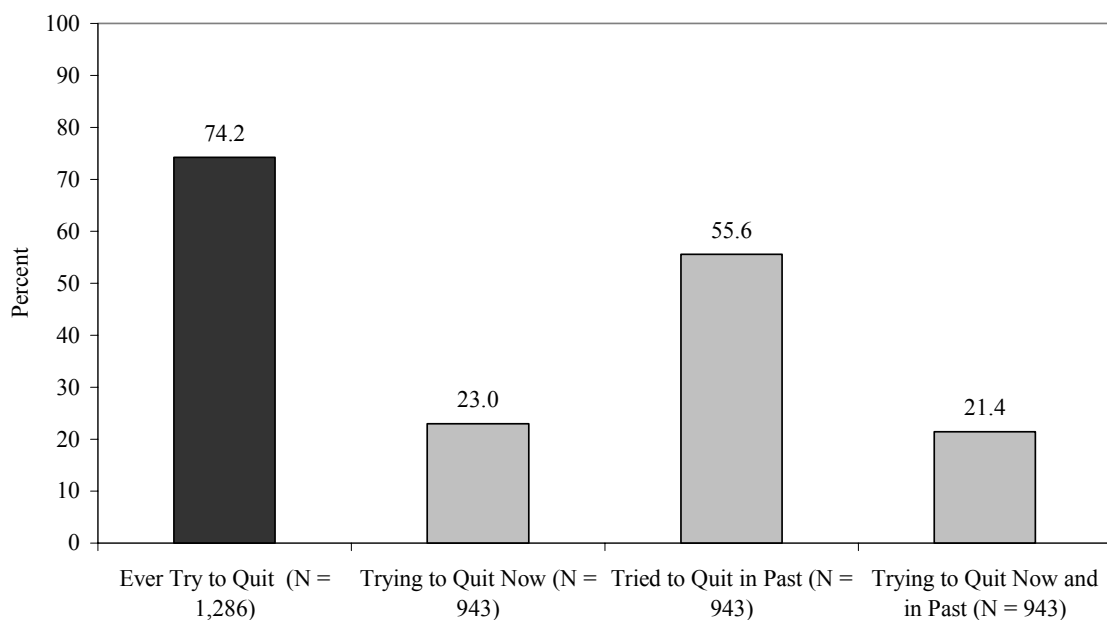
Survey Question: q8

Percent of Current Cigarette Smokers Who Have Ever Tried to Quit

The column on the left shows the proportion of current smokers who have tried to quit smoking. Three in four (74.2%) current smokers have made at least one attempt to quit.

The three columns on the right are limited to only current smokers who have ever tried to quit. Among this population, 23.0% are trying to quit now, 55.6% tried to quit in the past, and 21.4% are trying to quit now and in the past.

Percent of Current Smokers Who Are Trying Now or Have Ever Tried to Quit



Base: Ever Try to Quit (left hand column): Current Cigarette Smokers

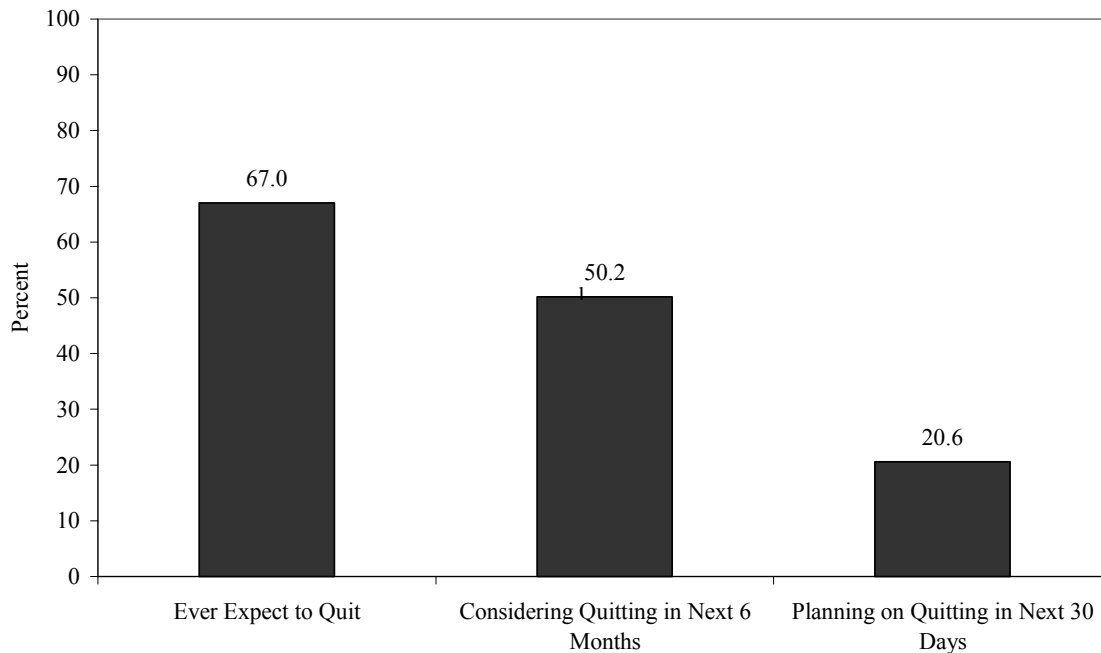
Trying to Quit Now, Tried to Quit in Past, Trying to Quit Now and in Past: Current Cigarette Smokers Who Have Ever Tried to Quit.

Survey Questions: q4b, q4c

Current Tobacco Users Plans for Quitting

Two-thirds (67.0%) of current tobacco users (current cigarette smokers, as well as, current cigar, pipe, and smokeless tobacco users), expect to quit sometime in the future. Over half (50.2%), are seriously considering stopping in the next six months, and 20.6% are planning on quitting in the next 30 days.

Percent of Current Tobacco Users Who Have Plans to Quit (N = 1,568)



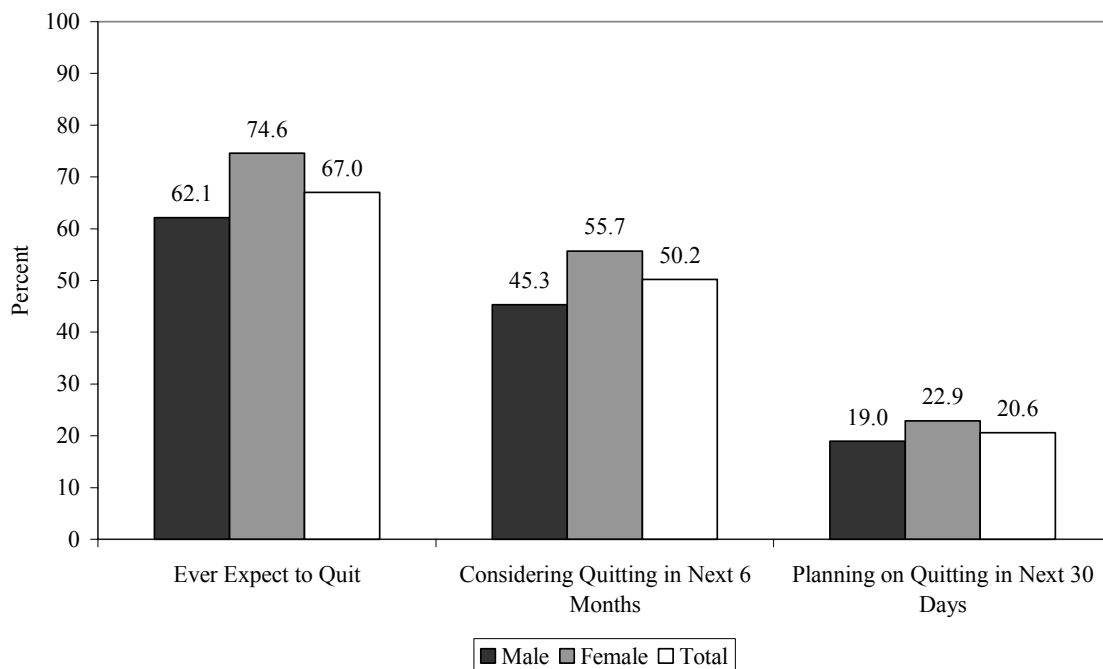
Base: Current Cigarette, Cigar, Pipe, and Smokeless Tobacco Users (Note: q27 was only asked to those who said “Yes” to q26. These number reflect a recalculated figure so that the base for q27 is equal to q26 and q28. Hence, all the above figures reflect the plans of current tobacco users.)

Survey Questions: q26, q27, q28

Current Tobacco Users Plans for Quitting by Gender

Female tobacco users are significantly more likely to have plans for quitting, regardless of the timeframe. Three-fourths (74.6%) of females expect to quit some day in the future compared to 62.1% of males. More than half (55.7%) of females are seriously considering stopping in the next six months while only 45.3% of males are doing the same. And 22.9% of females expect to quit in the next 30 days compared to 19.0% of males.

Percent of Current Tobacco Users Who Have Plans to Quit (N = 1,568)



Base: Current Cigarette, Cigar, Pipe, and Smokeless Tobacco Users (Note: q27 was only asked to those who said "Yes" to q26. These number reflect a recalculated figure so that the base for q27 is equal to

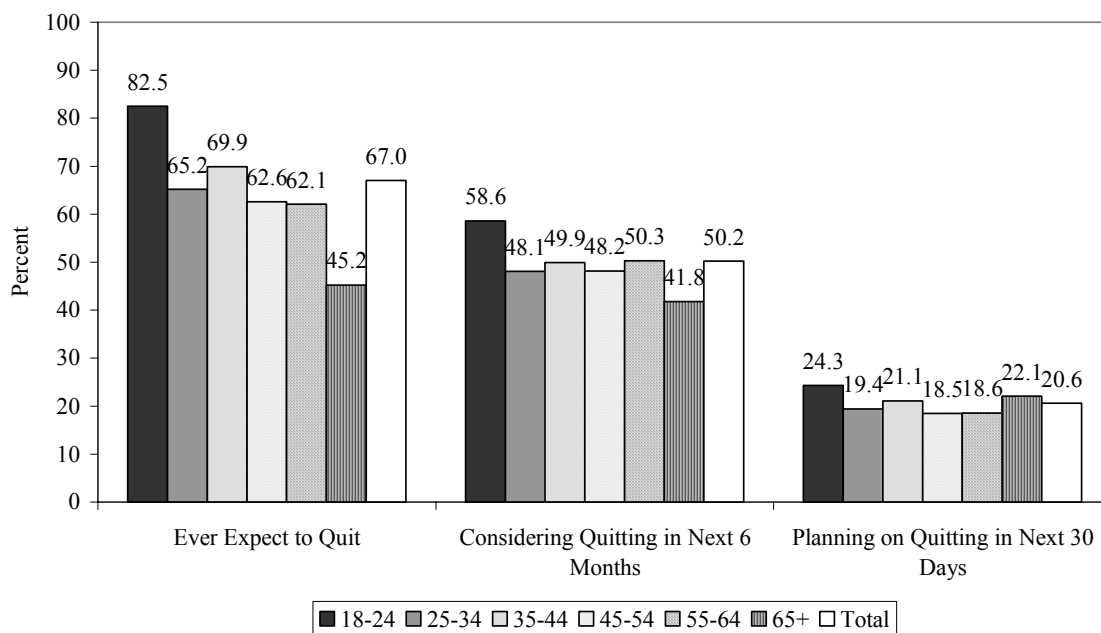
q26 and q28. Hence, all the above figures reflect the plans of current tobacco users.)

Survey Questions: q26, q27, q28

Current Tobacco Users Plans for Quitting by Age

Younger people are significantly more likely to have plans to quit using tobacco at some undetermined time and to be seriously considering quitting in the next six months. For example, 82.5% of 18-24 year olds expect to quit some day while only 45.2% of people 65 and older ever expect to quit. Similarly, 58.6% of 18-24 year olds are seriously considering quitting in the next six months compared to 41.8% of people 65 and older. There is not a statistically significant difference by age of those planning to quit in the next 30 days.

Percent of Current Tobacco Users Who Have Plans to Quit by Age (N = 1,568)



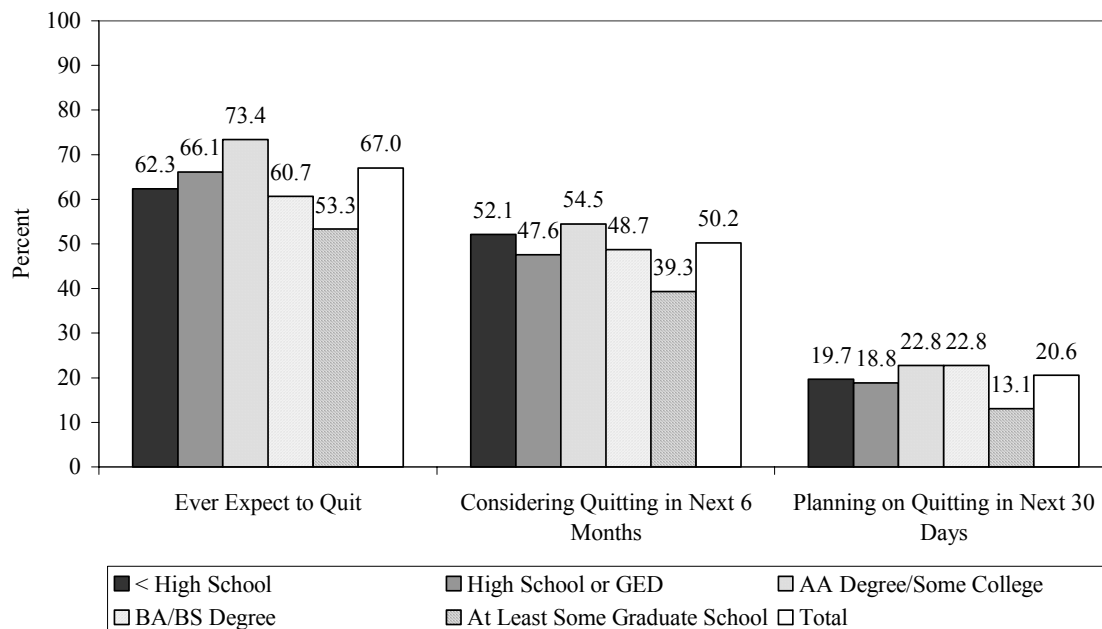
Base: Current Cigarette, Cigar, Pipe, and Smokeless Tobacco Users (Note: q27 was only asked to those who said "Yes" to q26. These number reflect a recalculated figure so that the base for q27 is equal to q26 and q28. Hence, all the above figures reflect the plans of current tobacco users.)

Survey Questions: q26, q27, q28

Current Tobacco Users Plans for Quitting by Education

The only statistically significant differences in plans to quit by education are among those who only have a general sense that they will quit some day in the future. Among those in the “ever expect to quit group,” people with an Associate of Arts degree/some college education are the most likely to expect to quit (73.4%).

Percent of Current Tobacco Users Who Have Plans to Quit by Education
(N = 1,568)



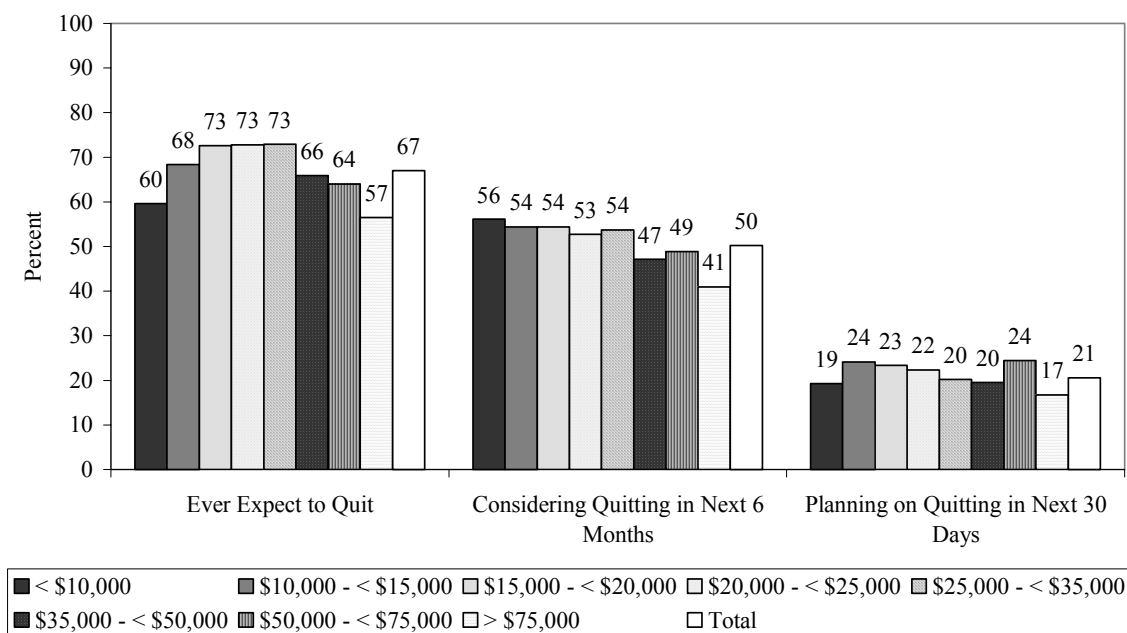
Base: Current Cigarette, Cigar, Pipe, and Smokeless Tobacco Users (Note: q27 was only asked to those who said “Yes” to q26. These number reflect a recalculated figure so that the base for q27 is equal to q26 and q28. Hence, all the above figures reflect the plans of current tobacco users.)

Survey Questions: q26, q27, q28

Current Tobacco Users Plans for Quitting by Income

The only statistically significant differences in quit plans by income are among those who *ever expect to quit* at some time. People in the \$15,000 - 35,000 income bracket expect to quit at a rate of 72.6% - 72.9%. All other income brackets have expected quit rates of below 68.4%, with the lowest being those with incomes in excess of \$75,000 (56.5%). Income is a poor indicator of tobacco users plans to quit in the next 30 days to six months. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Percent of Current Tobacco Users Who Have Plans to Quit by Income (N = 1,568)



Base: Current Cigarette, Cigar, Pipe, and Smokeless Tobacco Users (Note: q27 was only asked to those who said "Yes" to q26. These number reflect a recalculated figure so that the base for q27 is equal to

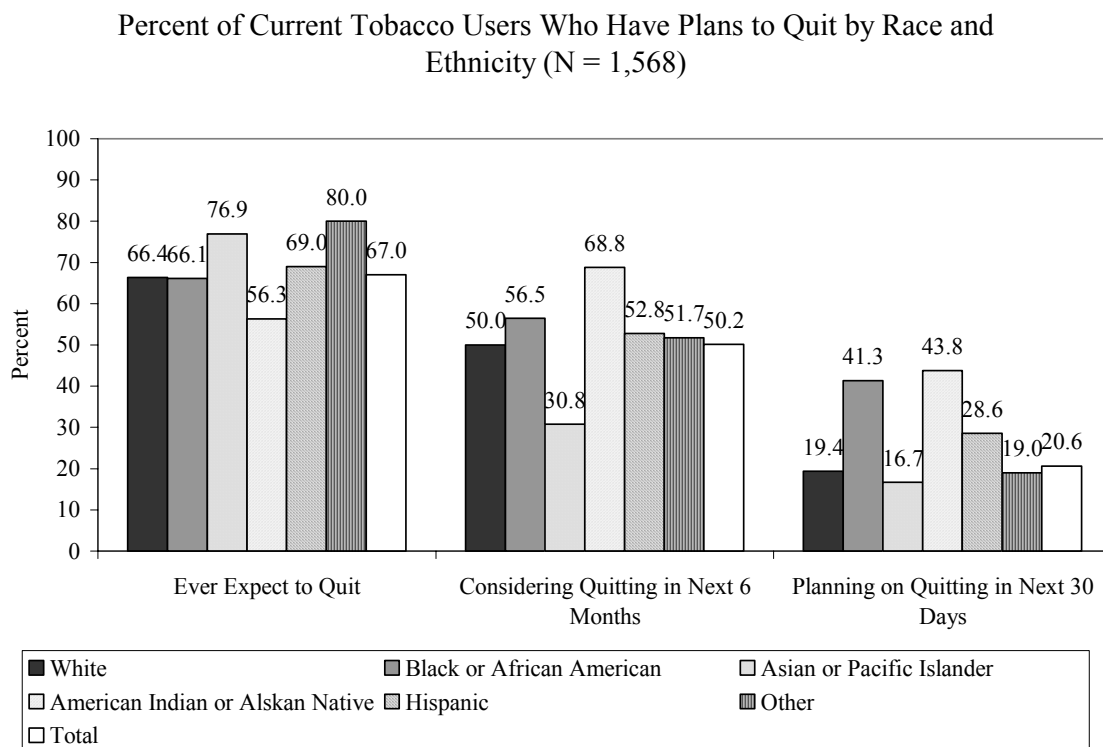
q26 and q28. Hence, all the above figures reflect the plans of current tobacco users.)

Survey Questions: q26, q27, q28

Current Tobacco Users Plans for Quitting by Race and Ethnicity

Caution: For the sake of completeness, all available data on smoking frequency by race are reported in this chart. However, the size of several race and ethnic categories – specifically Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Other – are too small to make meaningful comparisons.

The only statistically significant difference by race and ethnicity is among those with plans to quit in the next 30 days. In this group, White smokers are much less likely to plan on quitting in the next month than Blacks or African Americans and Hispanics (19.4% vs. 41.3% and 28.6% respectively).

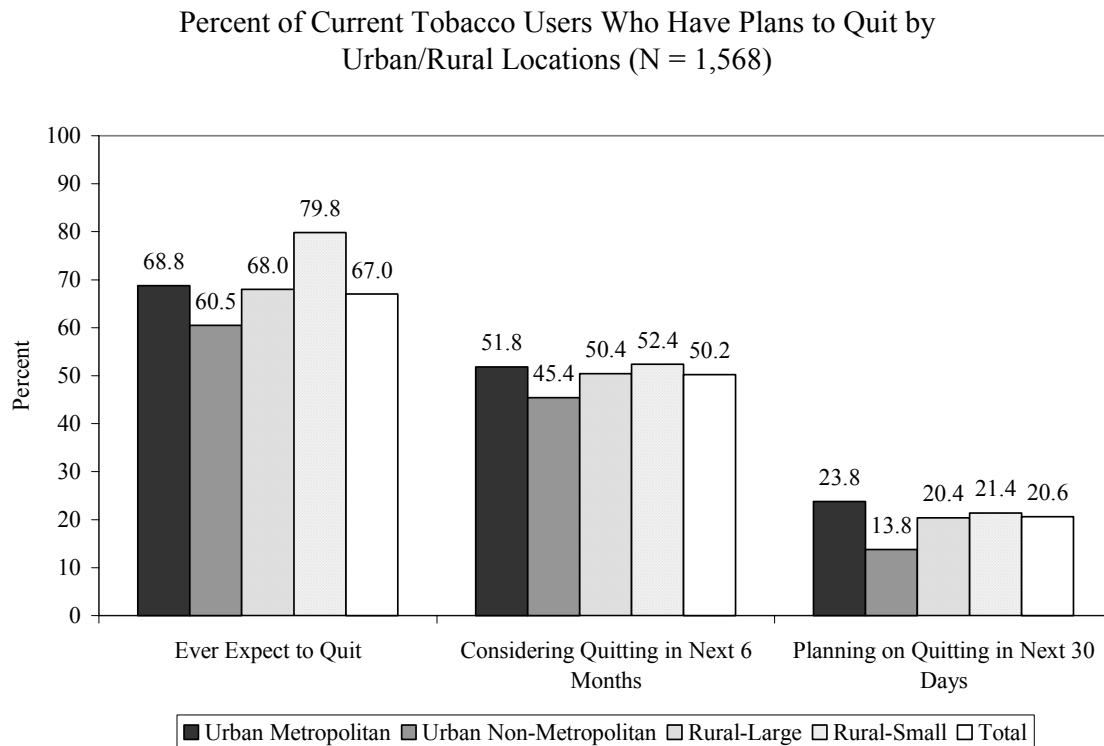


Base: Current Cigarette, Cigar, Pipe, and Smokeless Tobacco Users (Note: q27 was only asked to those who said “Yes” to q26. These number reflect a recalculated figure so that the base for q27 is equal to q26 and q28. Hence, all the above figures reflect the plans of current tobacco users.)

Survey Questions: q26, q27, q28

Current Tobacco Users Plans for Quitting by Urban/Rural Location

Residents of urban non-metropolitan areas are significantly less likely to ever have plans to quit or to have plans to quit in the next 30 days. For example, 13.8% of urban non-metropolitan tobacco users plan to quit in the next 30 days compared to more than 20% of all other tobacco users who have plans to quit with the next month.



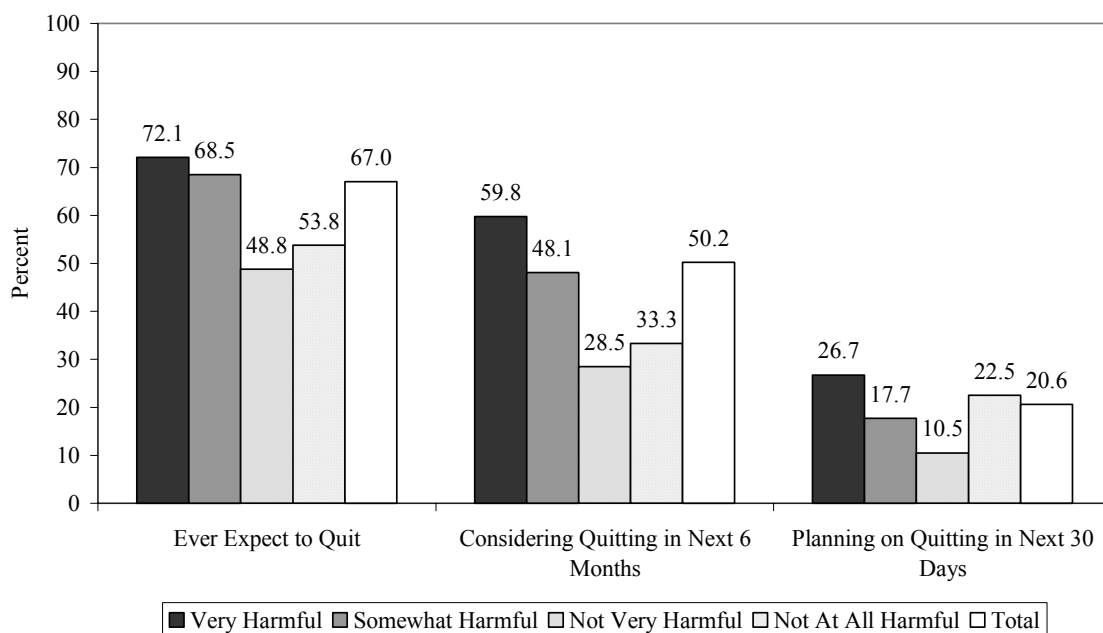
Base: Current Cigarette, Cigar, Pipe, and Smokeless Tobacco Users (Note: q27 was only asked to those who said “Yes” to q26. These number reflect a recalculated figure so that the base for q27 is equal to q26 and q28. Hence, all the above figures reflect the plans of current tobacco users.)

Survey Questions: q26, q27, q28

Current Tobacco Users Plans for Quitting by Opinion of Secondhand Smoke

It is perhaps not surprising, but in many ways encouraging, that current tobacco users who have more negative feelings about secondhand smoke are more likely to have plans to quit. The differences are quite pronounced; 59.8% of current tobacco users who believe secondhand smoke is very harmful are seriously considering quitting in the next six months while only 28.5% of those who believe secondhand smoke is not very harmful plan to quit in the next six months.

Percent of Current Tobacco Users Who Have Plans to Quit by Opinions of Secondhand Smoke (N = 1,568)



Base: Current Cigarette, Cigar, Pipe, and Smokeless Tobacco Users (Note: q27 was only asked to those who said “Yes” to q26. These numbers reflect a recalculated figure so that the base for q27 is equal to

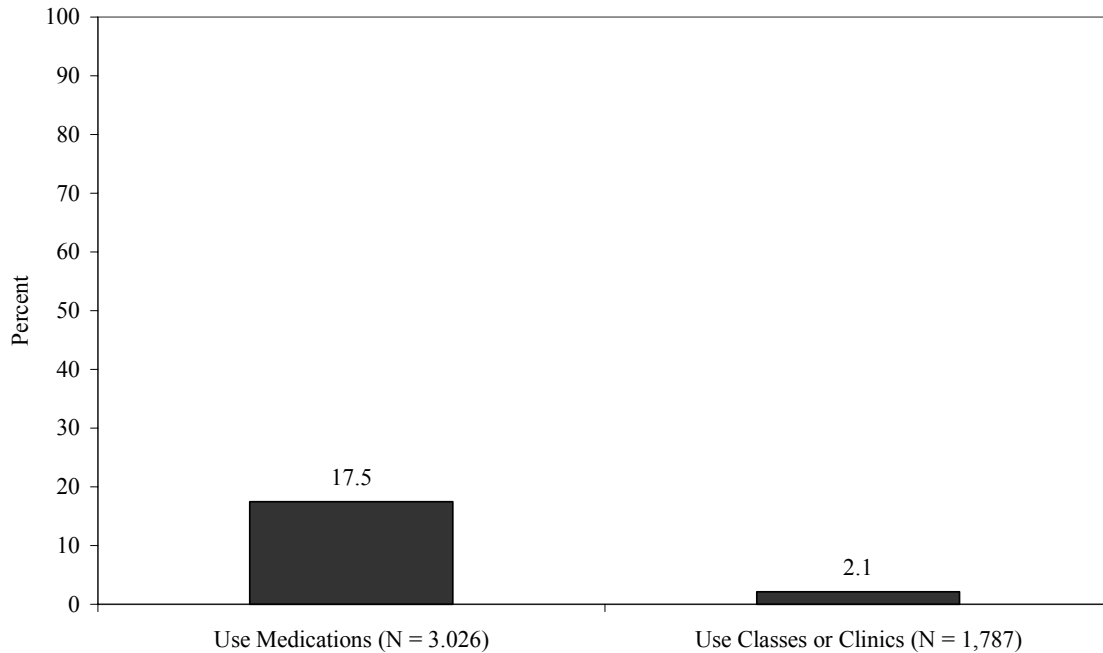
q26 and q28. Hence, all the above figures reflect the plans of current tobacco users.)

Survey Questions: q26, q27, q28, q85

What Nebraskans Do to Quit Using Tobacco

Tobacco users today have numerous options to help them quit, including medications and classes or clinics. However, fewer than one in five (17.5%) current and former tobacco users have used medications and only 2.1% of former tobacco users used clinics or classes. (Note: the base for medications and classes or clinics is different).

What Nebraskans Use to Quit Using Tobacco.



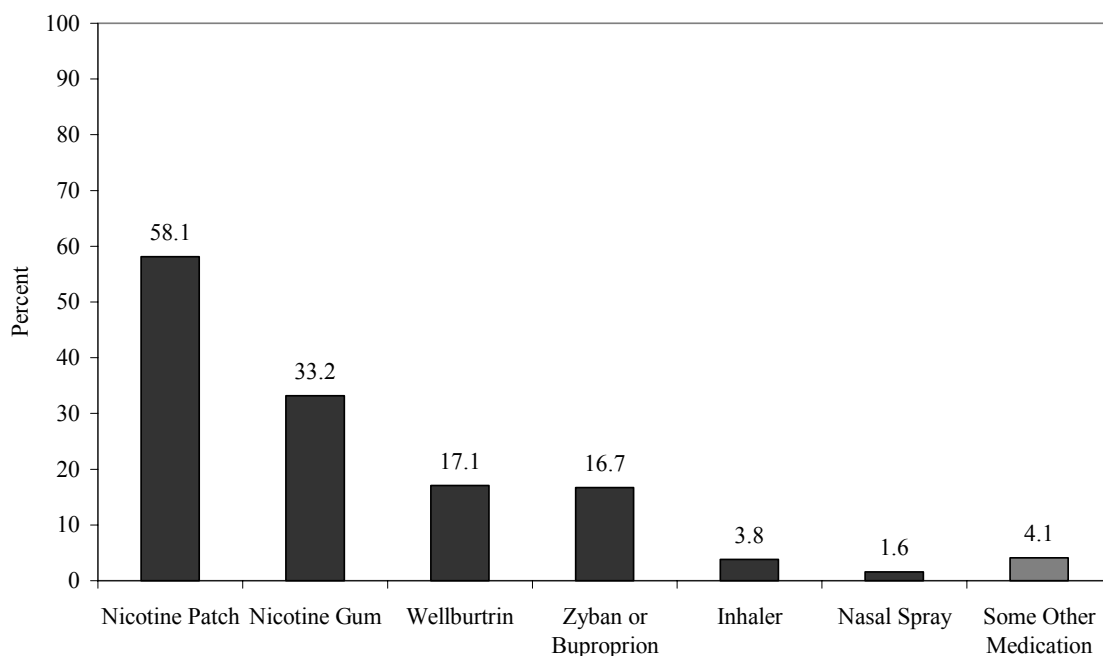
Base: Use Medications, All Current and Former Tobacco Users
Use Classes or Clinics, Former Tobacco Users Only

Survey Questions: q21, q23

Medications Nebraskans Have used to Quit Smoking

The following graph depicts various medications Nebraskans have used to quit using tobacco. The percentages represent the proportion of specific types of medications used by tobacco users who have used at least one medication to help them quit (i.e., those who quit without using medication are excluded). The most popular medications are nicotine replacement therapies – 58.1% used the nicotine patch and 33.2% used nicotine gum. The next most popular are the oral medications Wellburtin (17.1%) and Zyban or Bupropion (16.7%). Inhalers, nasal sprays, and other medications are relatively uncommon.

Medications Tobacco Users Have Used to Help Quit (N = 530)



Base: Current and Former Tobacco Users Who Have Used at Least One Medication to Help Them Quit

Survey Questions: q22_1, q22_2, q22_3, q22_4, q22_5, q22_6, q22_7

Household and Workplace Smoking

Note: The graphs and results discussed in this section refer to household and workplace smoking behavior and rules. It is important to remember that the unit of analysis for this survey is individuals, and the interpretation of the results should be at the level of the individual. The following two statements illustrate a correct and incorrect interpretation of the graph on this page.

Incorrect: Seven in 10 Nebraska households have no smokers.

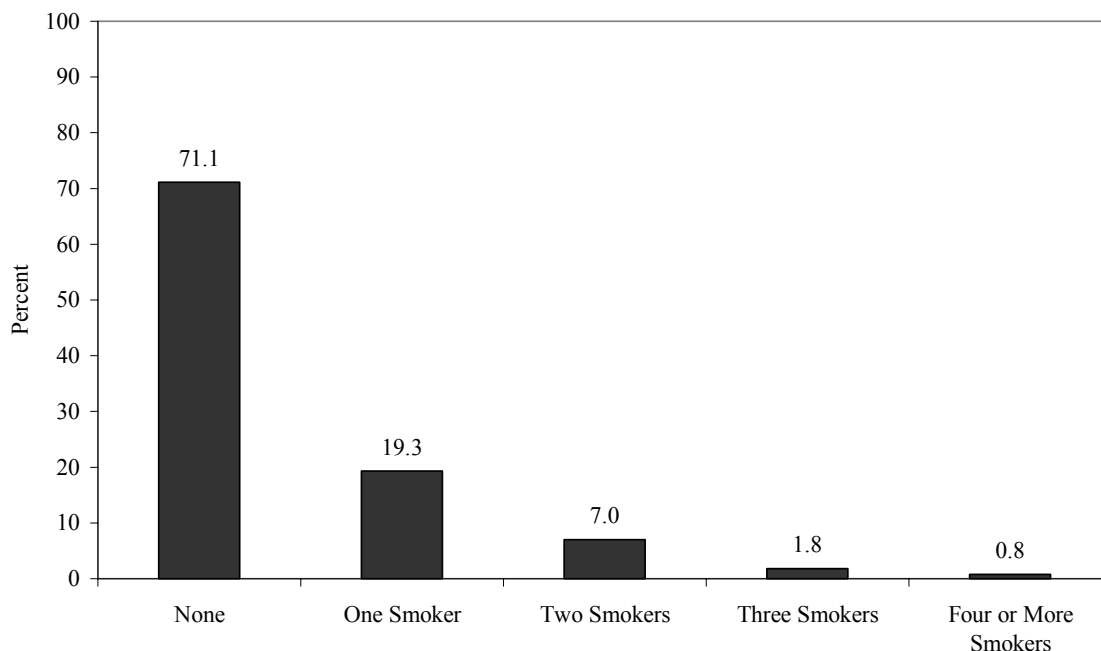
Correct: Seven in 10 Nebraskans live in households with no smokers.

The first statement incorrectly interprets the results at the level of the household while the second correctly interprets the results at the level of the individual.

Number of Smokers in Respondents' Households

Seven in 10 respondents (71.1%) live in households without a smoker, 19.3% respondents live in households with only one smoker, and 9.6% live in household with two or more smokers.

Number of Smokers in Household (N = 7,003)



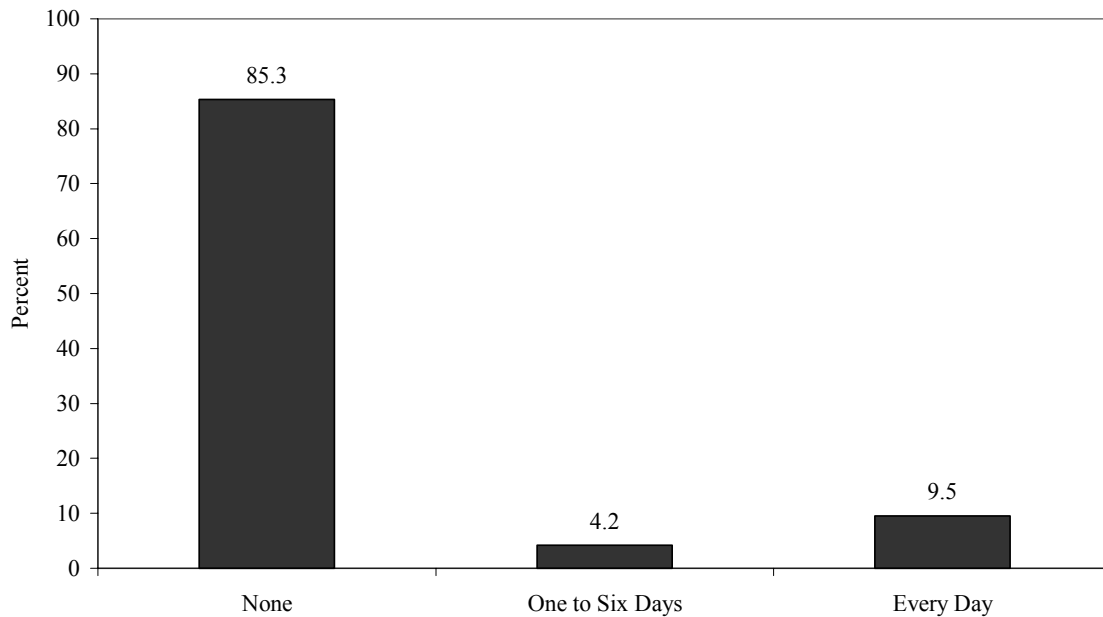
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q36 (Note: Q36 asked how many people in the household smoke not including the respondent. The above figures recalculated this total to include the respondent, i.e., the absolute total number of smokers in the household.)

Household Smoking Frequency

The vast majority of Nebraskans (85.3%) live in households where no one smoked in the last seven days, yet 9.5% live in households where someone smoked everyday in the last week. A small proportion (4.2%) live in households where someone smoked one to six out of the last seven days within the household.

Number of Days Someone Smoked Within the Respondents' Households
During the Last Week (N = 7,012)

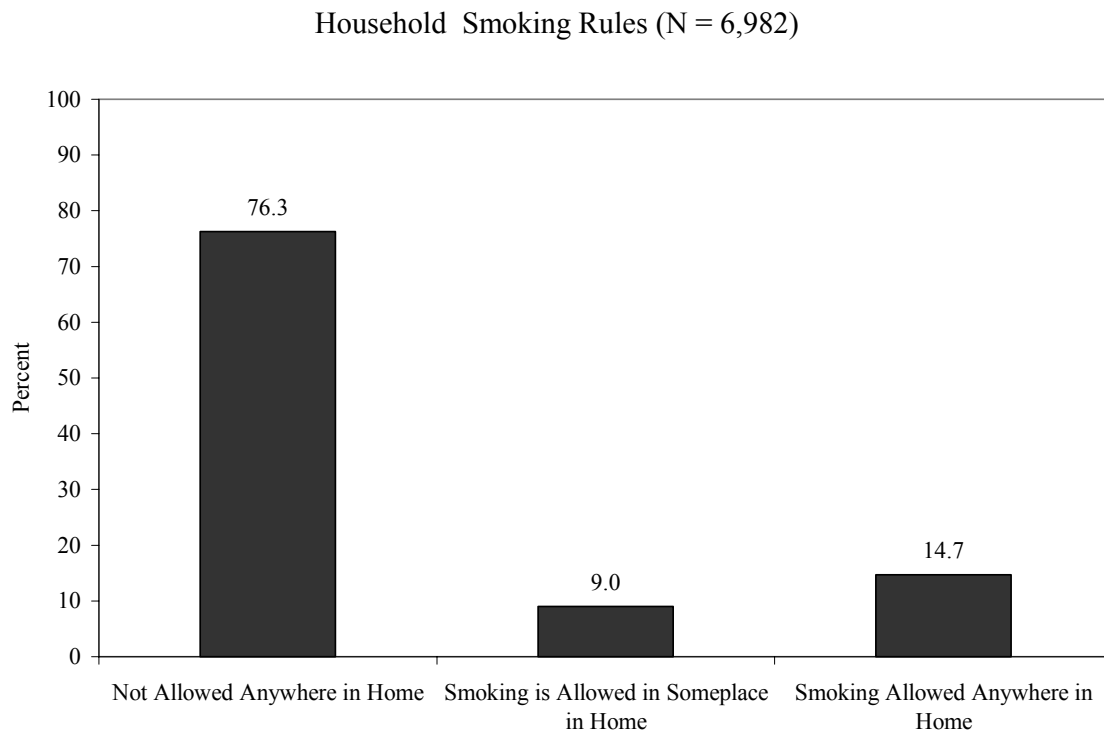


Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q37

Household Smoking Rules

Three in four (76.3%) Nebraskans live in households that do not allow smoking anywhere inside the home, 9.0% allow smoking in some places in homes, and 14.7% allow smoking anywhere in home.



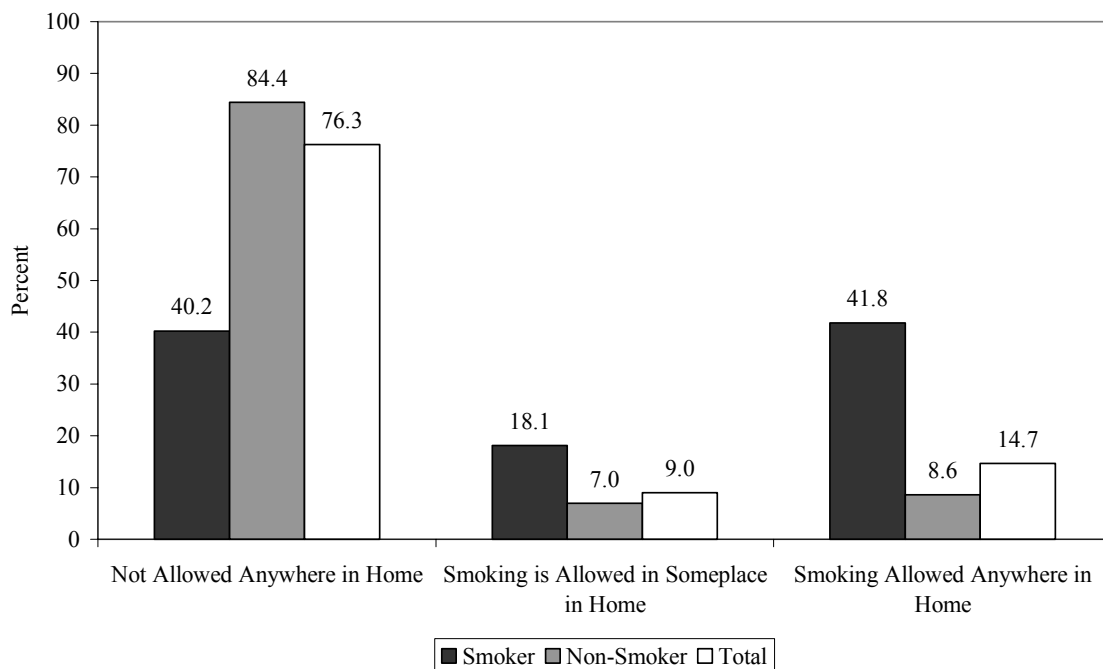
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q38

Household Smoking Rules by Smoker Status

Household smoking rules vary greatly by smoker status, and it is not surprising that smokers are much more likely to allow smoking inside their home than non-smokers. Perhaps what is surprising is the proportion of smokers who restrict smoking inside their home. About six in 10 (58.3%) of smokers limit smoking in their home either to certain areas or completely ban it. Fewer than half (41.8%) of all smokers allow smoking anywhere in their home.

Household Smoking Rules by Smoker Status (N = 6,947)

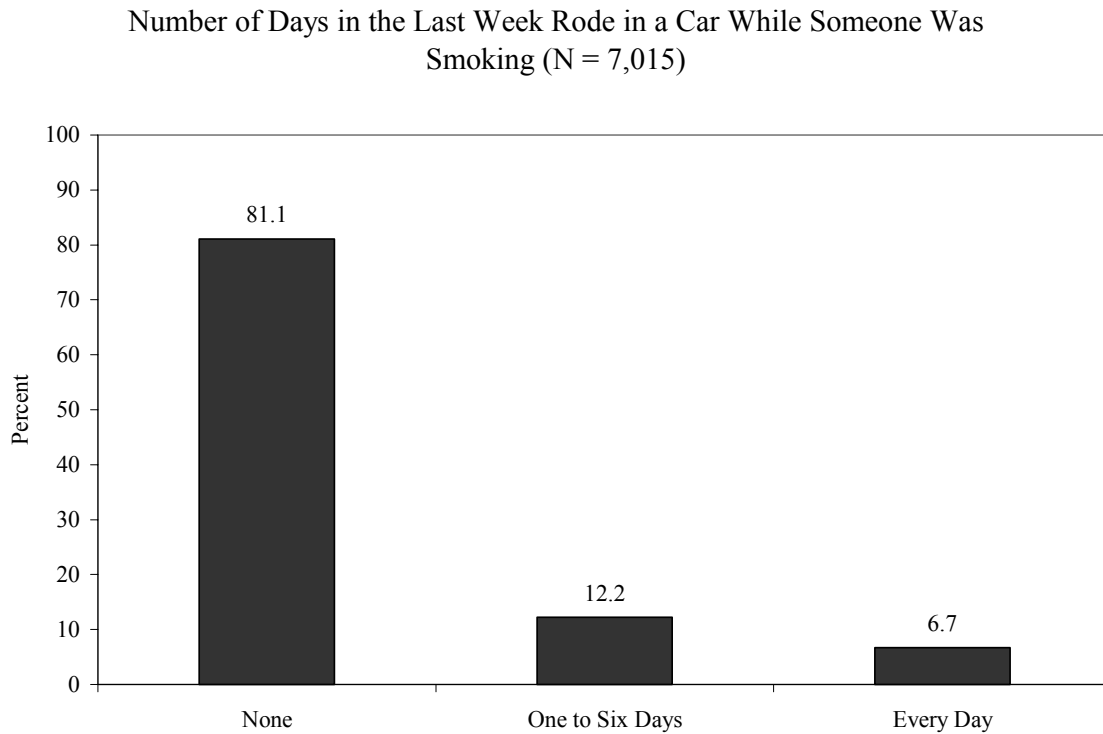


Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q38

Vehicle Smoking Frequency

One in ten Nebraskans (12.2%) rode in a car one to six days of the last week while someone was smoking, and 6.7% rode in a car while someone was smoking every day in the last week.

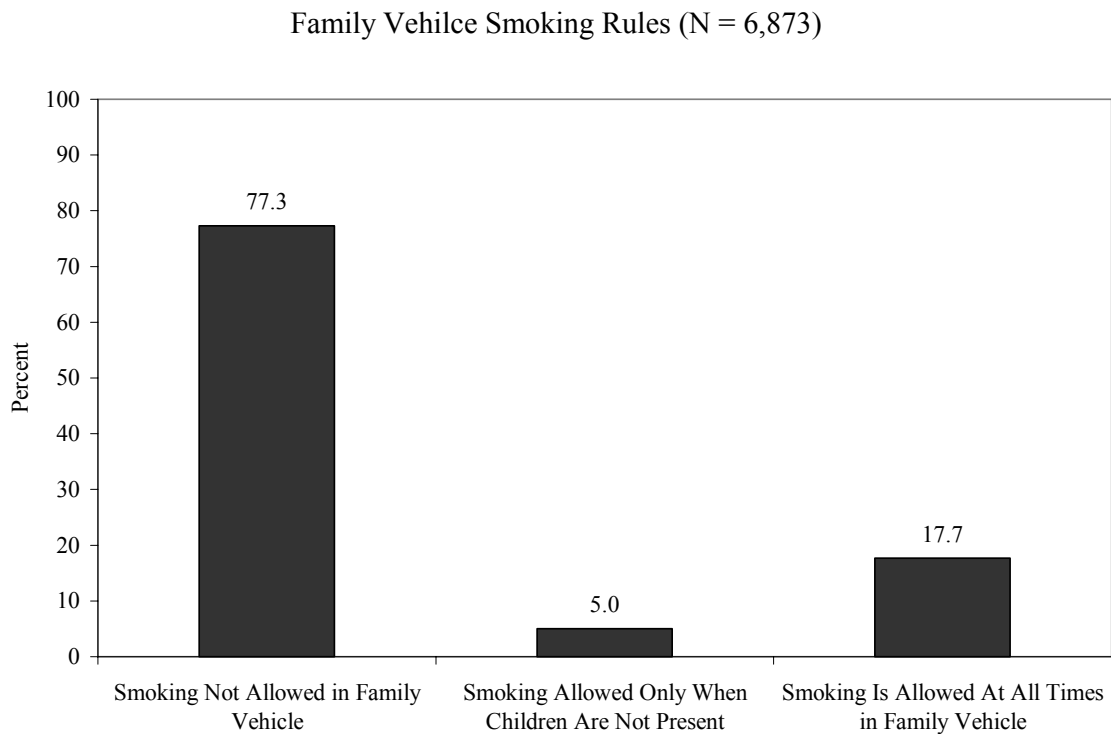


Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q39

Family Vehicle Smoking Rules

More than three in four (77.3%) Nebraskans do not allow smoking inside their family vehicle at any time, 5.0% allow smoking only when children are not present, and 17.7% allow smoking at anytime.

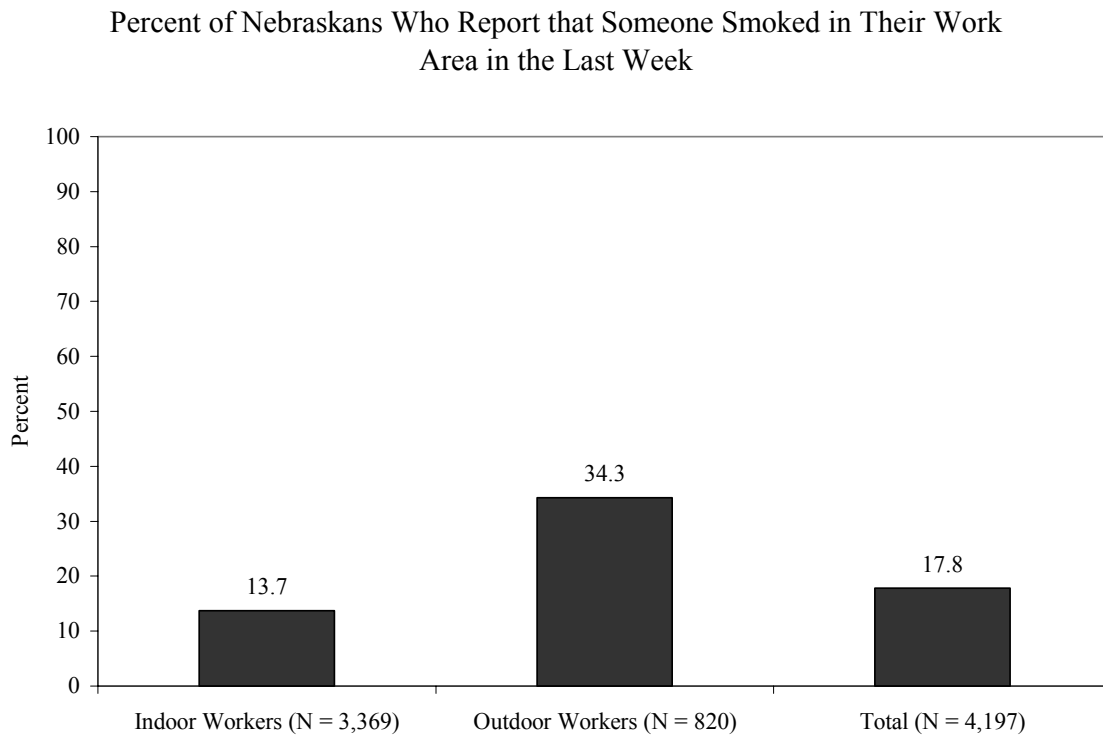


Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q40

Percent of Nebraskans Who Report that Someone Smoked in Their Work Area in the Last Week

Among all respondents who work for pay, 17.8% (far right hand column) reported that someone smoked in their work area in the last week. This proportion is higher among employees who do most of their work outside (34.3%) and lower among those that work mainly indoors (13.7%).



Base: Employed Respondents

Survey Question: q69

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas

Three in four (76.6%) Nebraskans work at organizations that do not allow smoking in work areas, but there is a significant differences in the policies for indoor and outdoor workers. Less than half (45.8%) of outdoor employees work where smoking in work areas is prohibited, however, 84.1% of indoor employees work in areas where smoking is not allowed. Interestingly, smoking policies are frequently absent for outdoor workers. Among this group, 27.1% report that there is no official smoking policy.

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas



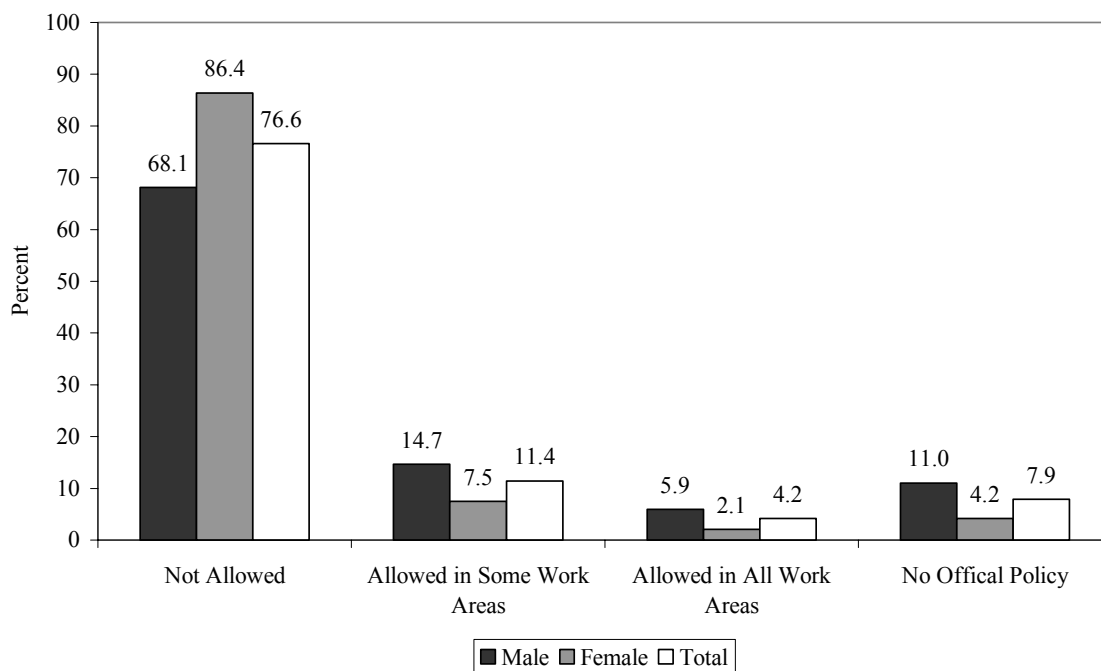
Base: Employed Respondents

Survey Question: q70

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Gender

Females are significantly more likely to work at organizations that do not allow smoking in any work area. More than eight in 10 (86.4%) female employees work where smoking is prohibited in work areas compared to 68.1% of male employees. This finding is consistent considering that males are more likely to work outdoors, where smoking policies are more relaxed. However, as the chart on the next page shows, even when work place location is controlled, males are still significantly less likely to work at organizations that ban smoking.

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Gender (N = 4,175)

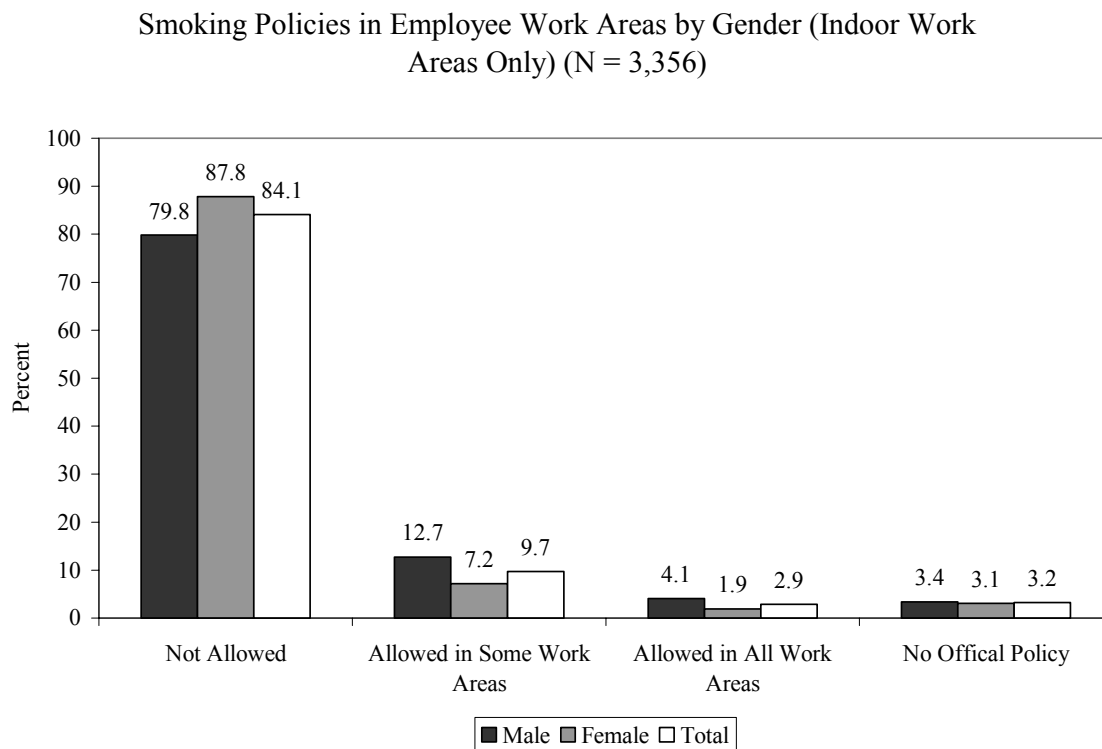


Base: Employed Respondents

Survey Question: q70

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Gender (Indoor Employees Only)

The graph on the previous page shows that among all Nebraska workers, males are less likely to work in organizations that do not allow smoking in work areas. It was suggested that this may be because males are more likely to work outdoors. To address this concern, the graph below shows only Nebraskans who work indoors. This shows that while the difference between males and females is lower when controlling for work location, males are still significantly less likely to work in smoke free areas than females (79.8% and 87.8% respectively).



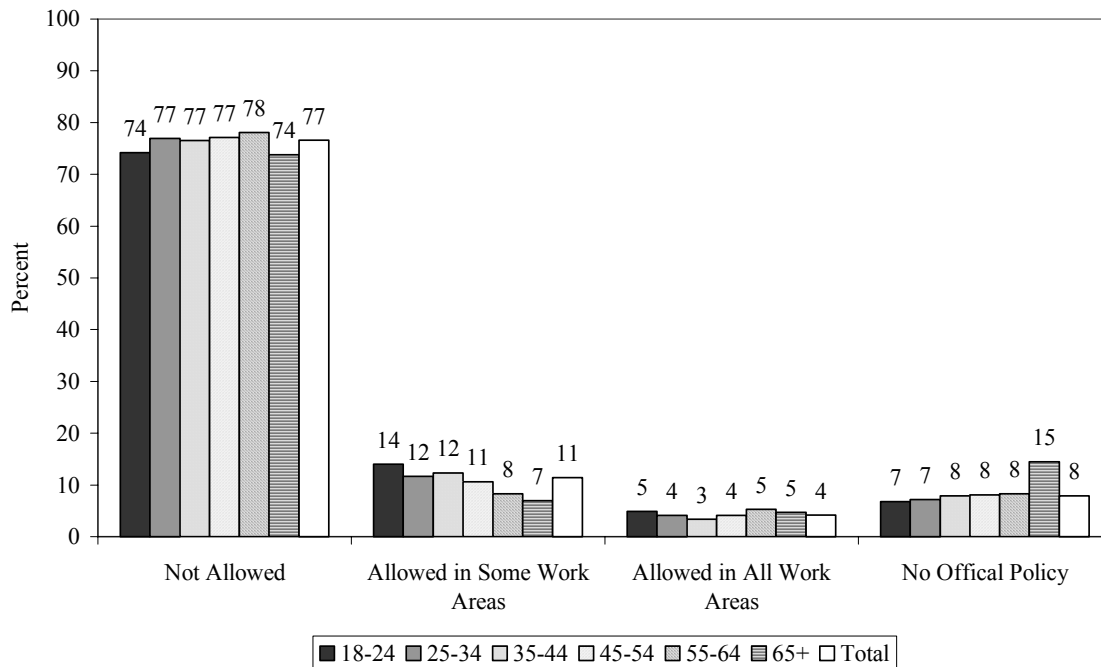
Base: Employed Respondents Who Mostly Work Indoors

Survey Question: q70

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Age

Generally speaking, older workers are more likely to report prohibitive smoking policies at work. However, those over 65 are the least likely to work where smoking is not allowed (73.8%), and the most likely to work where there is no official smoking policy (14.5%). (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Age (N = 4,134)



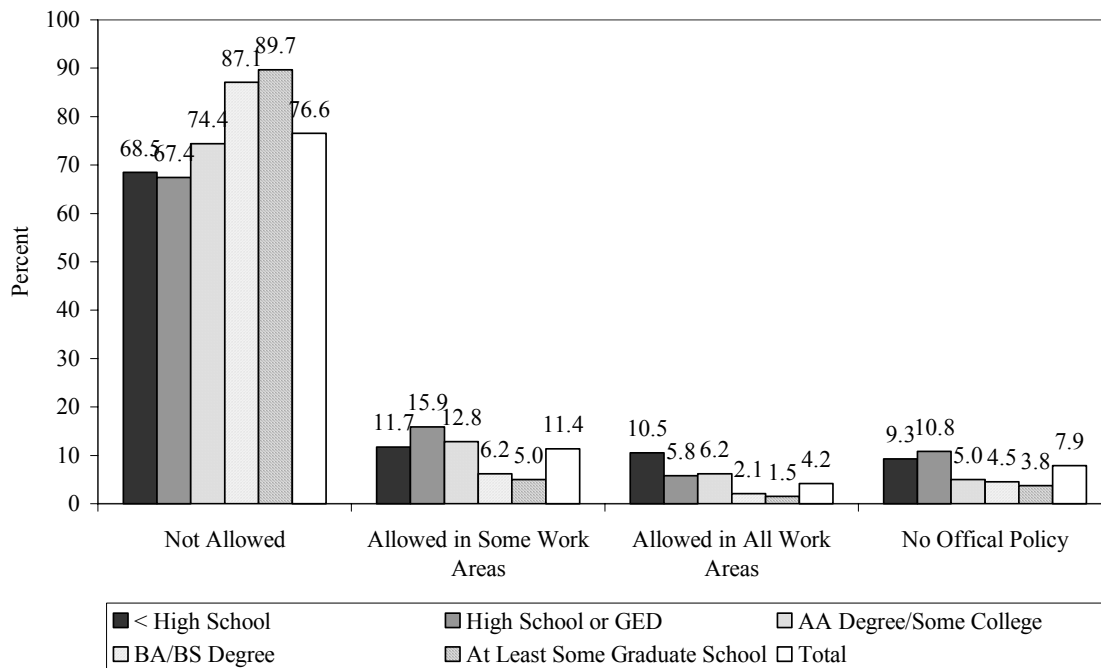
Base: Employed Respondents

Survey Question: q70

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Education

There are statistically significant differences in the likelihood in working in non-smoking environments for respondents with different levels of education. Those with higher education levels are more likely to work where smoking is not allowed in any area. For example, 87.1% of Nebraskans with a BA/BS degree work where smoking is not allowed in work areas compared to 67.4% of those with a high school degree/GED.

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Education (N = 4,147)



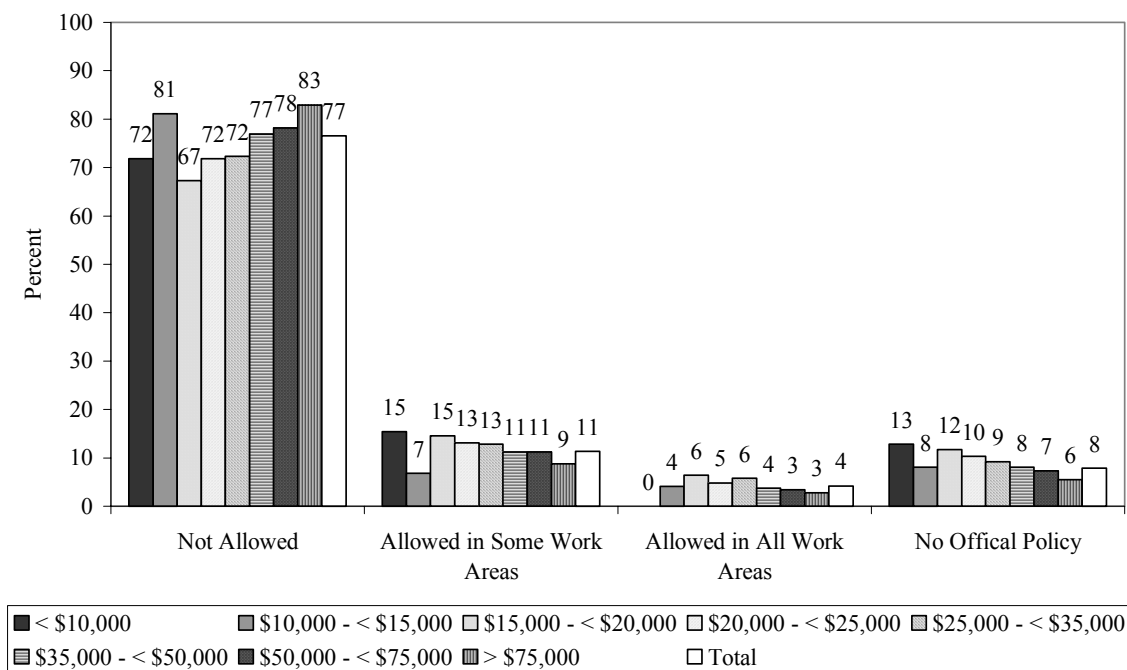
Base: Employed Respondents

Survey Question: q70

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Income

Higher income Nebraskans are significantly more likely to work in organizations that do not allow smoking in work areas. Eighty-three percent of respondents earning more than \$75,000 said that smoking is prohibited in work areas compared to only 67.2% of those earning \$15,000 - \$20,000. High income employees are also less likely to work where smoking is allowed in all work areas or where there is no official smoking policy. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Income (N = 3,701)



Base: Employed Respondents

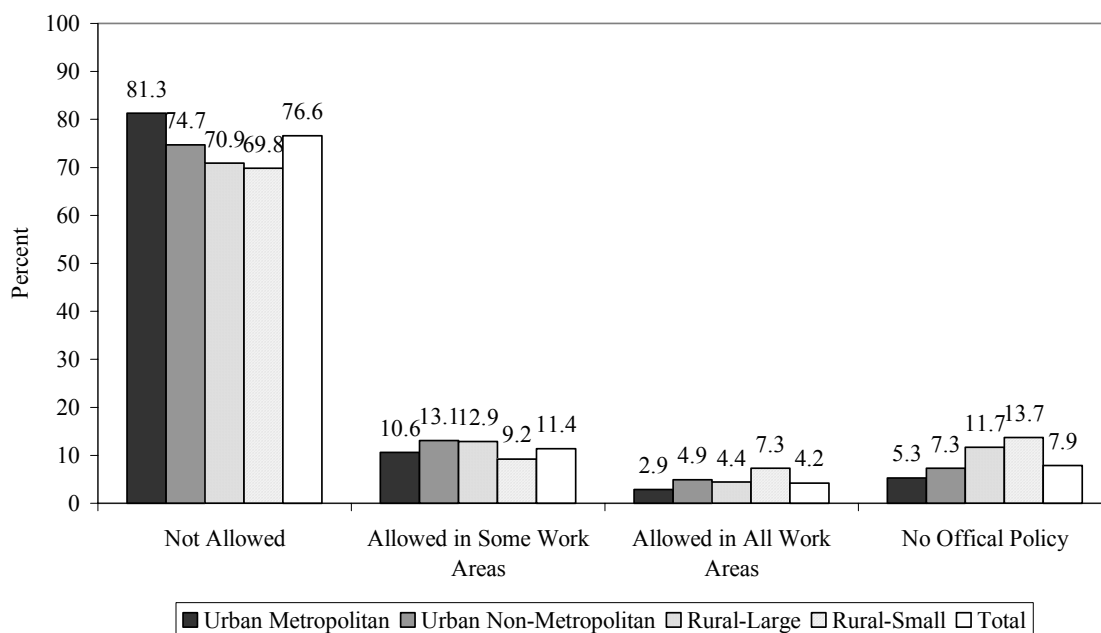
Survey Question: q71

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Urban/Rural Locations

Workplace smoking policies are more prohibitive in larger population areas. Eight in 10 (81.3%) employees in urban metropolitan areas are not allowed to smoke in work areas, yet fewer than seven in 10 (69.8%) rural-small employees are prohibited from smoking in working areas. Additionally, urban areas tend to have more defined workplace smoking policies than rural areas. Only 5.3% of urban metropolitan employees have no official smoking policy compared to 13.7% of rural-small area employees.

It should be noted that rural workers are more likely than their urban counterparts to work outdoors. To help understand if this accounts for the difference in smoking policies by rural/urban locations, the graph on the next page presents only those workers who work inside.

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Urban/Rural Locations (N = 4,159)



Base: Employed Respondents

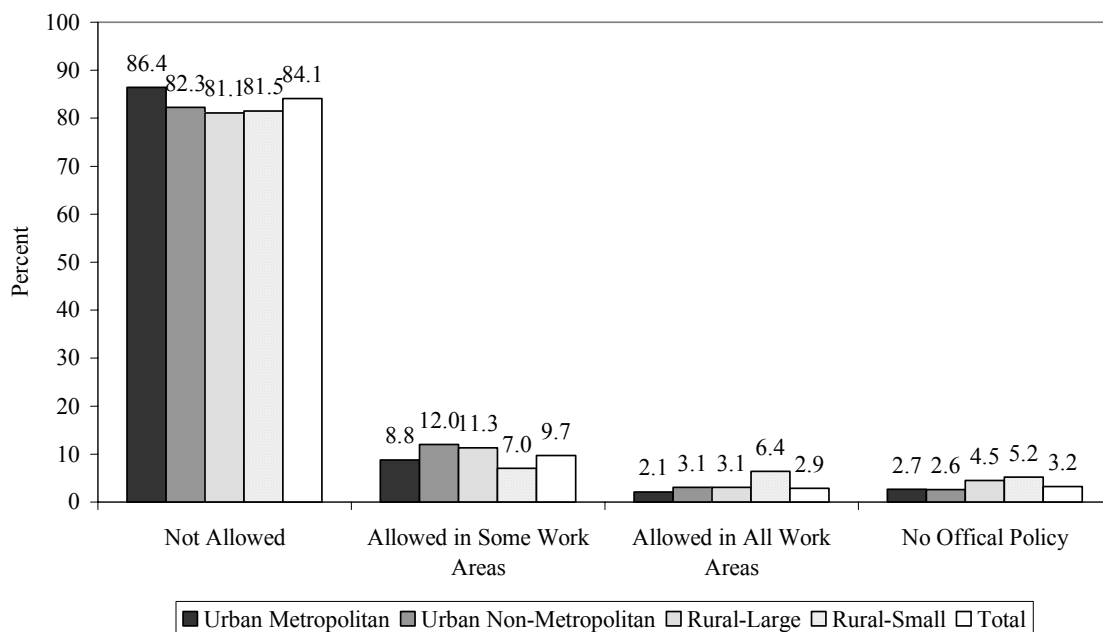
Survey Question: q70

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Urban/Rural Locations (Indoor Employees Only)

The chart on the previous page presents at smoking policies in Nebraska work areas by urban and rural locations. The graph below is limited to indoor employees. This is done to control for the fact that rural Nebraskans are more likely to work outdoors, where smoking policies tend to be more lax.

The differences between urban and rural locations are diminished when only indoor workers are examined, however, workers in urban metropolitan areas are still significantly more likely to work where smoking is prohibited. Over eight-six percent (86.4%) of urban metropolitan indoor workers are prohibited from smoking in work areas compared to 82.3% of urban non-metropolitan, 81.1% of rural-large, and 81.5% of rural small indoor workers.

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Urban/Rural Locations
(Indoor Workers Only) (N = 3,345)



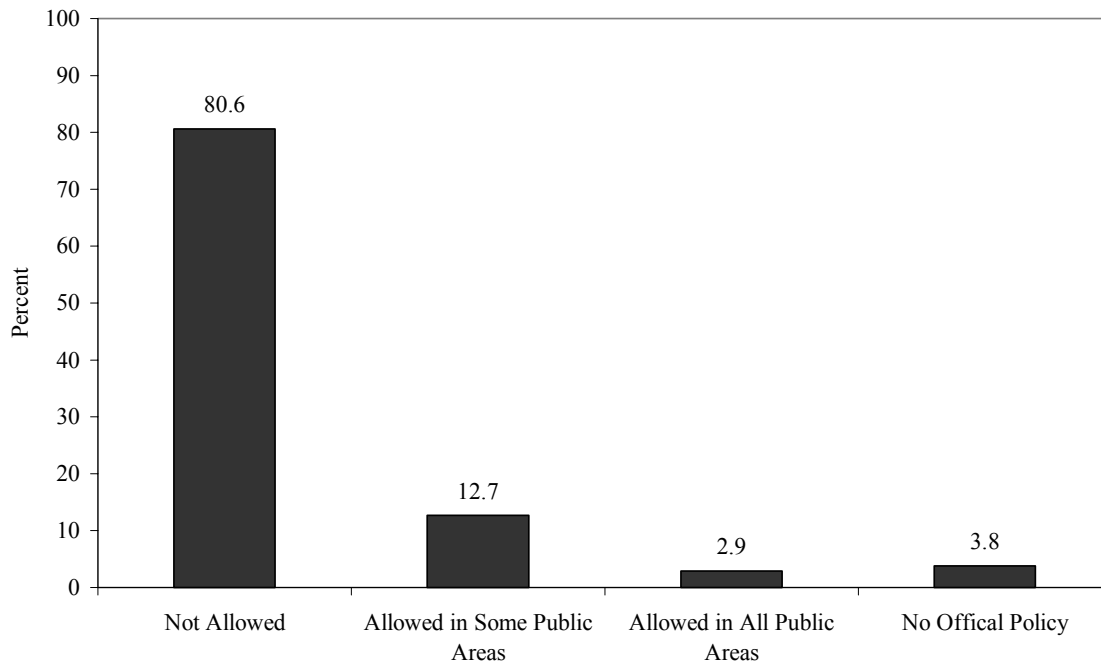
Base: Employed Respondents Who Mostly Work Indoors

Survey Question: q70

Smoking Policies in Employee Indoor Common Areas

Among indoor workers, 80.6% are not allowed to smoke in indoor common areas (e.g., lobbies, rest rooms, and lunchrooms), 12.7% are allowed to smoke in some public common areas, 2.9% in all common areas, and 3.8% work in organizations that have no official policy.

Smoking Policies in Indoor Employee Common Areas. N = 3,378.

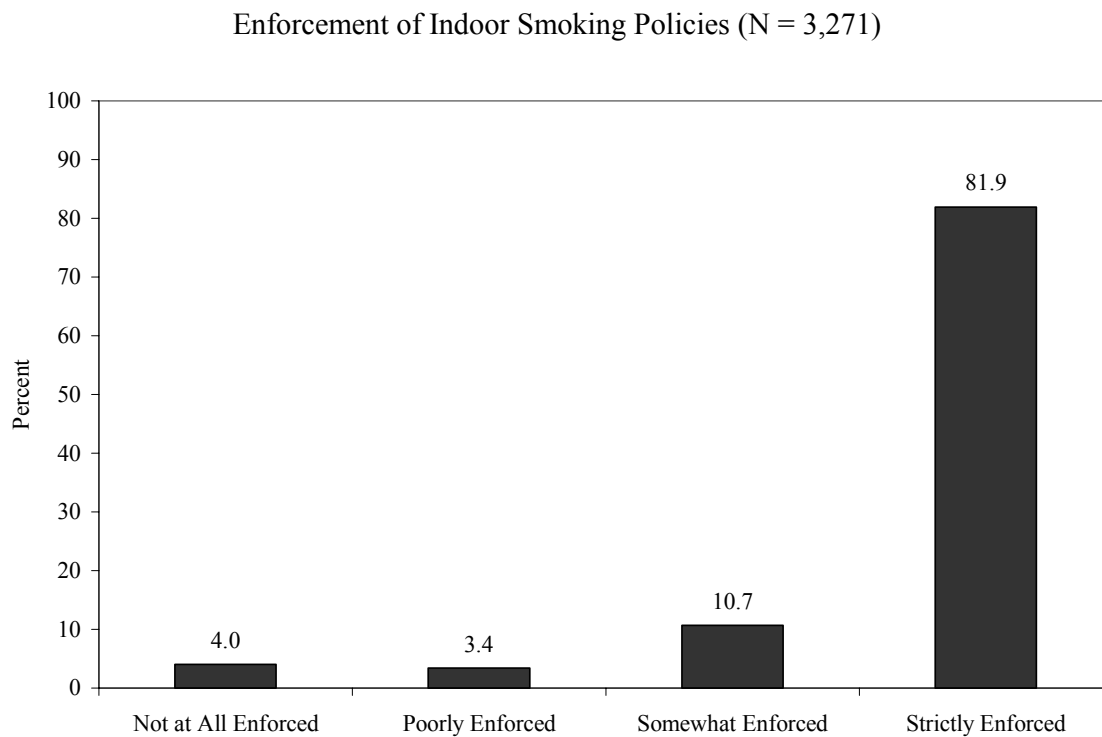


Base: Employed Respondents Who Mostly Work Indoors

Survey Question: q71

Enforcement of Indoor Smoking Policies

The charts on the previous pages show the prevalence of various indoor workplace smoking policies reported by Nebraskans. The chart below shows how well Nebraskans feel that workplace policies are enforced. Eight in 10 (81.9%) say that the policies are strictly enforced, 10.7% somewhat enforced, 3.4% poorly enforced, and 4.0% not at all enforced.



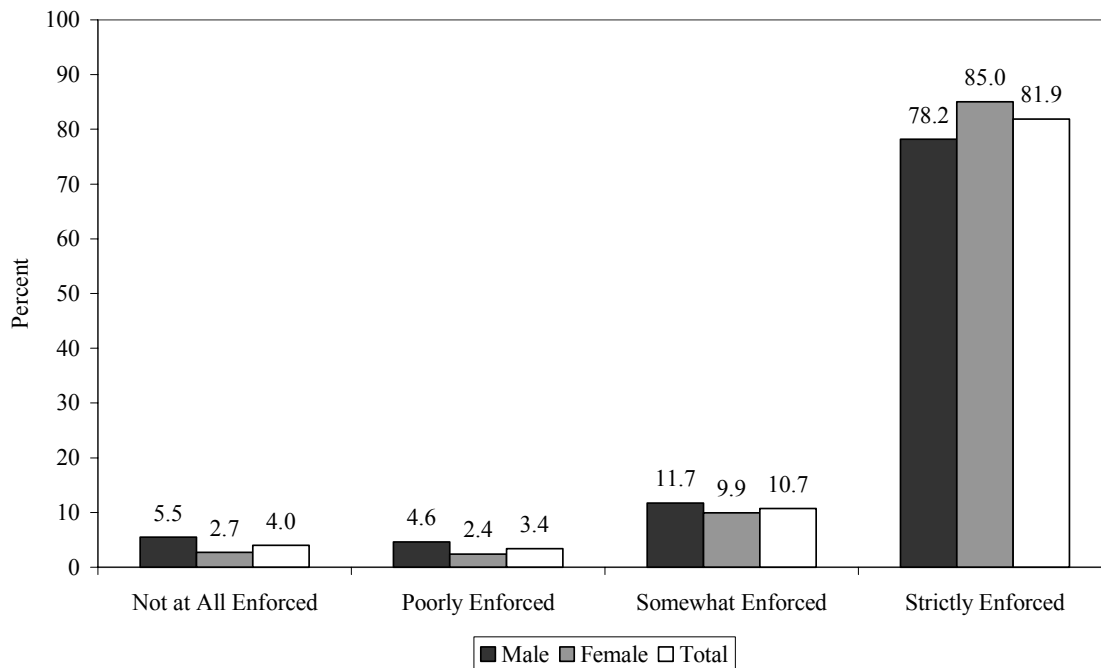
Base: Employed Respondents Who Mostly Work Indoors

Survey Question: q73

Enforcement of Indoor Smoking Policies by Gender

Female workers report that their employers are significantly more prohibitive in regards to smoking policy than male workers. Eighty-five percent of Nebraska female workers and 78.2% of male workers indicate that smoking policies at their work site are strictly enforced. Moreover, male workers are more likely to say that workplace smoking policies are somewhat enforced, poorly enforced, or not at all enforced.

Enforcement of Indoor Smoking Policies by Gender (N = 3,272)



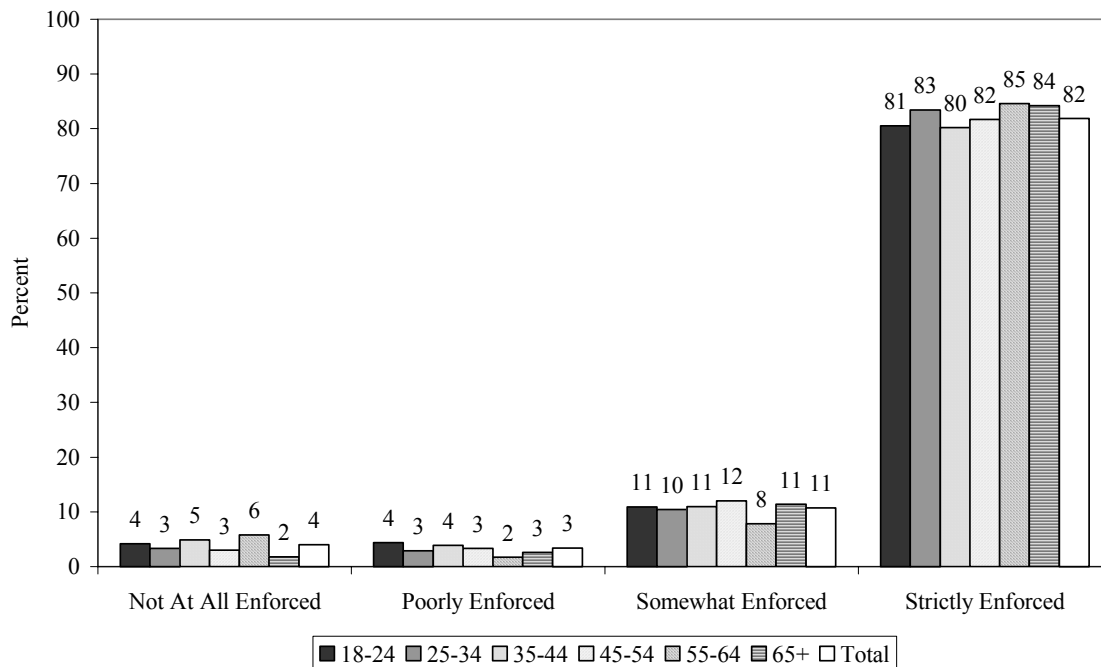
Base: Employed Respondents Who Mostly Work Indoors

Survey Question: q73

Enforcement of Indoor Smoking Policies by Age

Enforcement of smoking policies is consistent across all age categories. There is no statistically significant difference by age. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Enforcement of Indoor Smoking Policies by Age (N = 3,232)



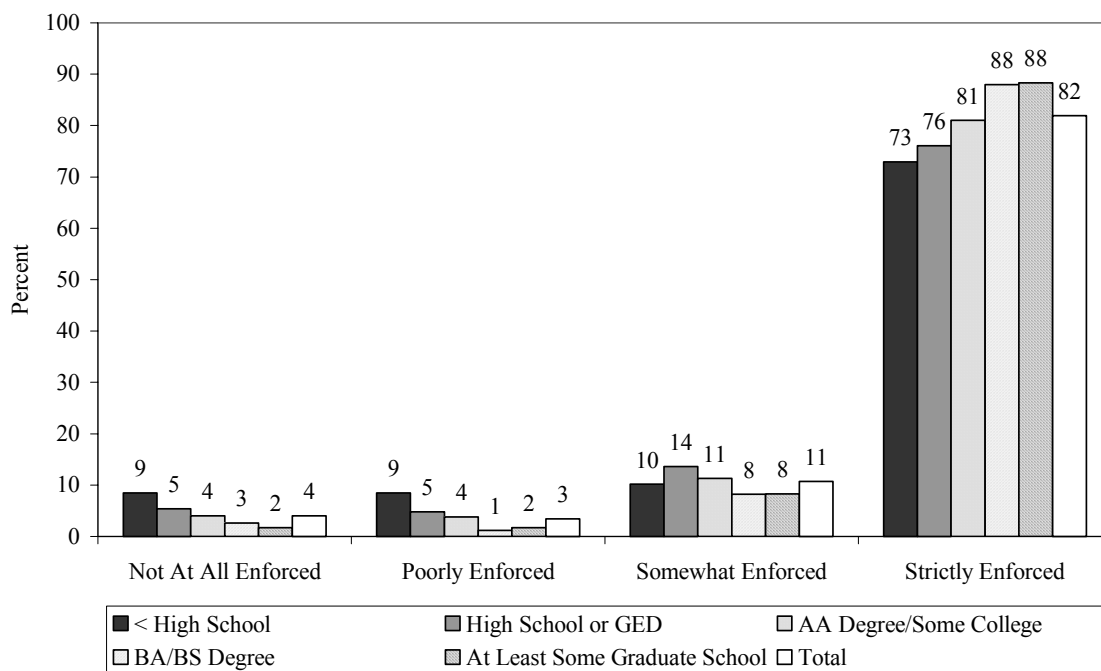
Base: Employed Respondents Who Mostly Work Indoors

Survey Question: q73

Enforcement of Indoor Smoking Policies by Education

Nebraskans who have higher levels of education are significantly more likely to work where smoking policies are strictly enforced. Eighty-eight percent or more of those with at least BA/BS degrees work where indoor smoking policies are strictly enforced compared to 76.1% of those with high school degrees/GEDs. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Enforcement of Smoking Policy by Education (N = 3,248)



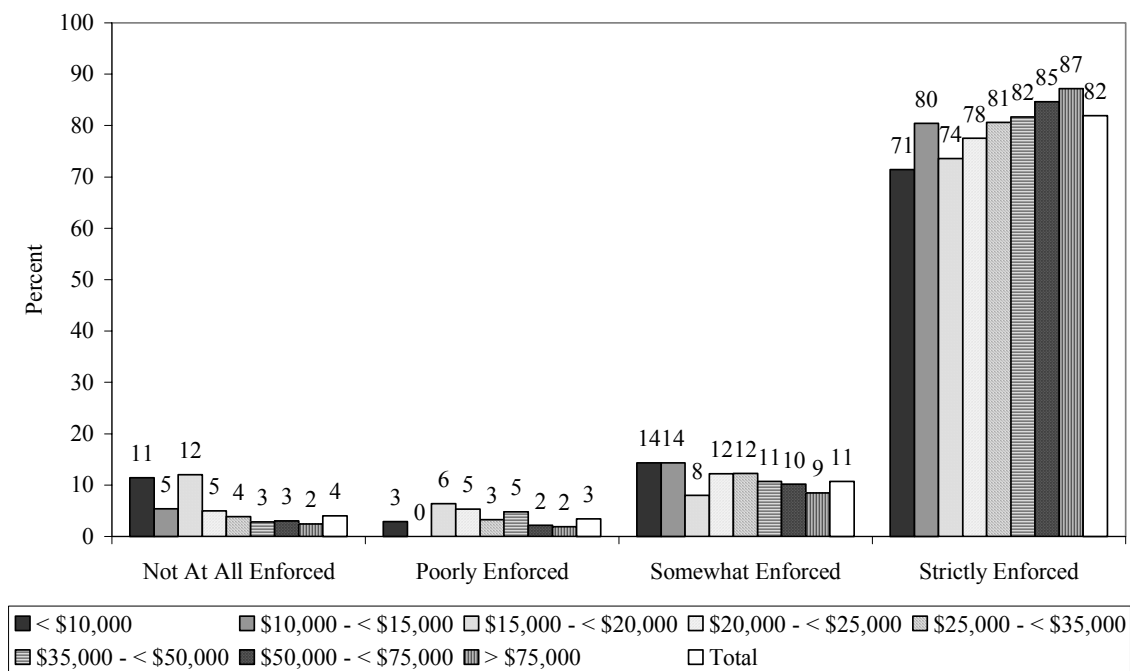
Base: Employed Respondents Who Mostly Work Indoors

Survey Question: q73

Enforcement of Indoor Smoking Policies by Income

Higher earning Nebraskans are significantly more likely to work where smoking policies are strictly enforced. For example, 87.2% of those earning \$75,000 or more say that their indoor workplace smoking policies are strictly enforced compared to 71.4% of those who make less than \$10,000. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Enforcement of Indoor Smoking Policies by Income (N = 2,892)



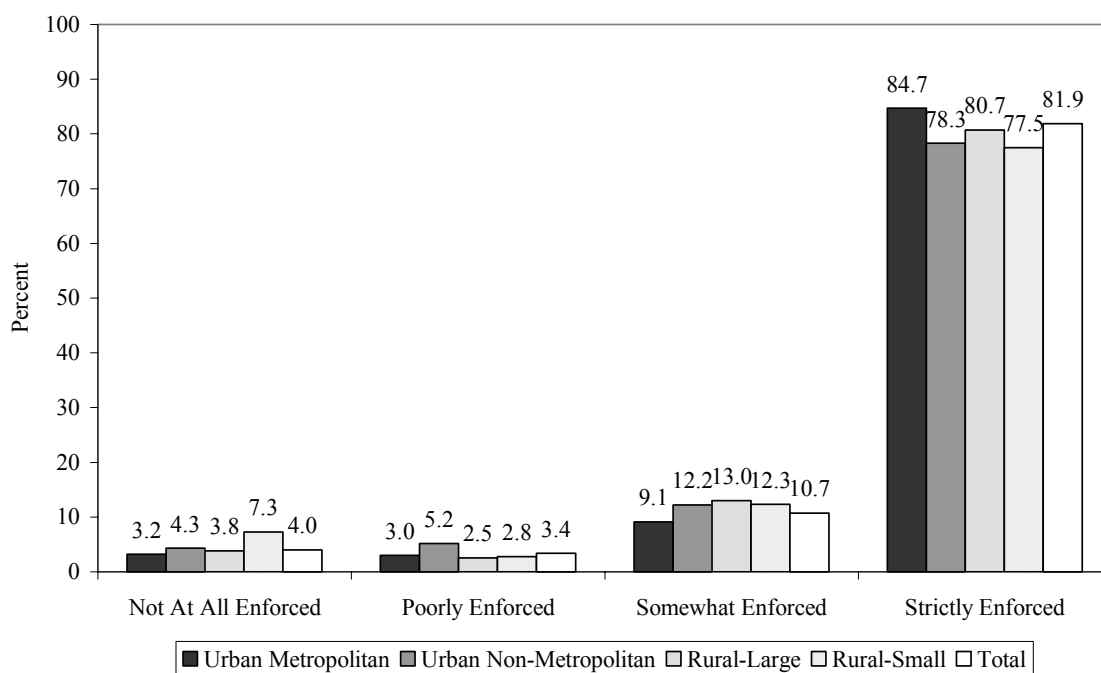
Base: Employed Respondents Who Mostly Work Indoors

Survey Question: q73

Enforcement of Indoor Smoking Policies by Urban/Rural Locations

As reported above, employees in rural areas are more likely to work at organizations that allow smoking in indoor areas. This chart shows that they are also significantly more likely to work at organizations that do not enforce their smoking policies. More than seven percent (7.3%) or rural-small indoor employees work where the smoking policy is not enforced at all compared to 3.8% of rural-large, 4.3% of urban non-metropolitan, and 3.2% of urban metropolitan workers. Similarly, rural-small indoor employees are less likely to work where smoking policies are strictly enforced.

Enforcement of Smoking Policy by Urban/Rural Locations (N = 3,262)



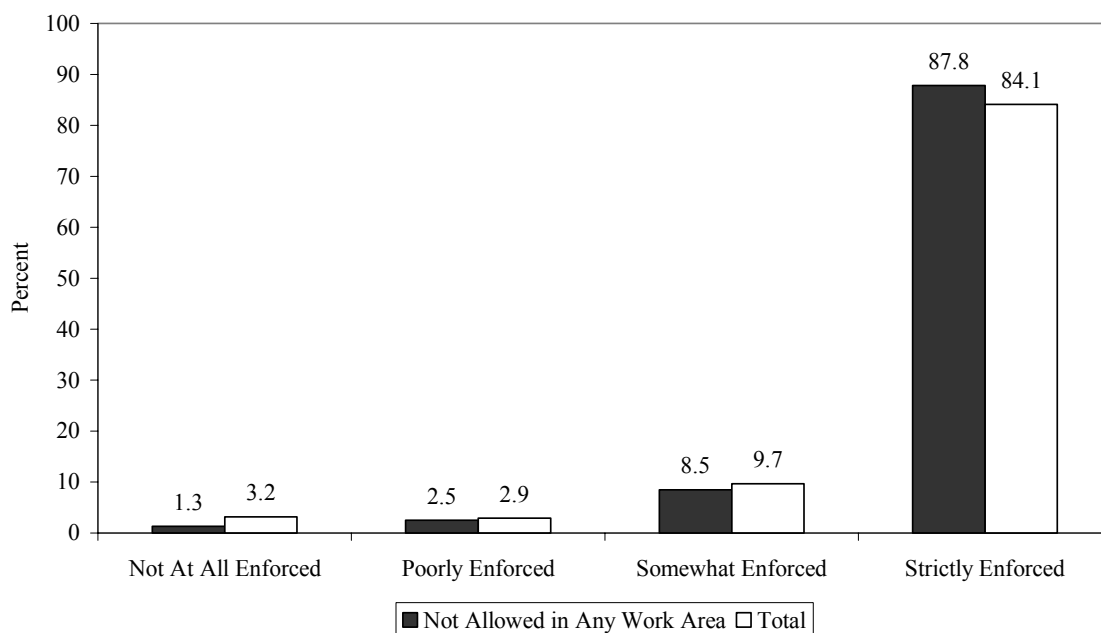
Base: Employed Respondents Who Mostly Work Indoors

Survey Question: q73

Enforcement of Smoking Policy Among Nebraskans Who Say Smoking is Not Allowed in Any Work Area

The graph below shows the consistency of enforcement of smoking policies for indoor workers who say that smoking is not allowed in any work area. For the vast majority of Nebraska's indoor workers (87.8%), the enforcement is consistent with the stated policy – those who work in organizations that do not allow smoking tend to also work where the smoking policies are strictly enforced.

Enforcement of Smoking Policy Among Indoor Workers Who Say Smoking is Not Allowed in Any Area (N = 2,791)



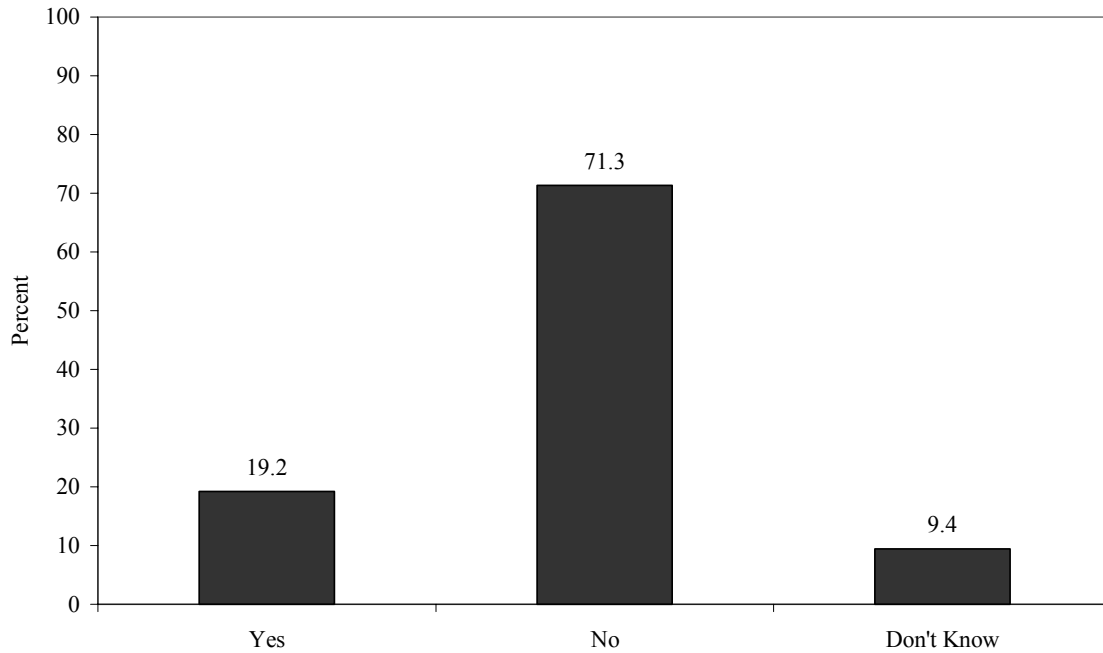
Base: Employed Respondents Who Most Work Indoors *and* Who Indicate that Smoking is Not Allowed in Any Work Area

Survey Questions: q70, q73

Proportion of Nebraska Workers Whose Employers Have Offered Stop Smoking Programs In the Last Year

Only about one in five (19.2%) Nebraska workers were offered stop smoking programs by their employers in the last year, and 9.4% do not know if their employer offers any stop smoking classes.

Employers Offer Stop Smoking Programs in the Last Year (N = 4,185)

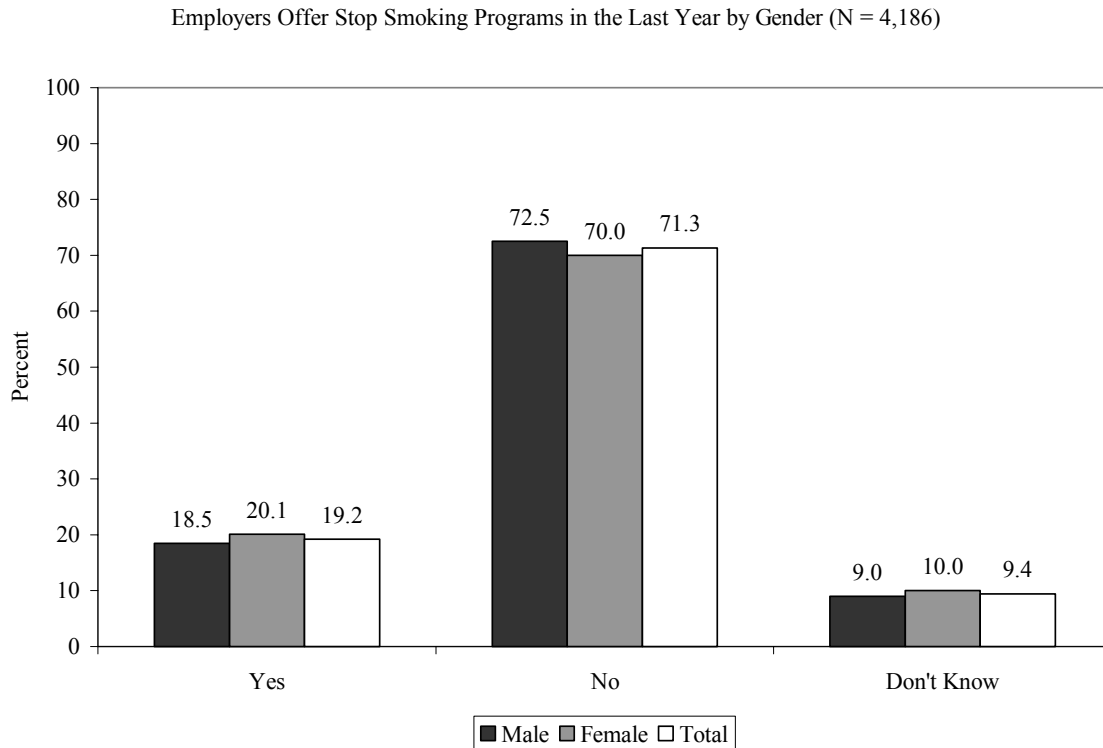


Base: Employed Respondents

Survey Question: q75

Proportion of Nebraska Workers Whose Employers Have Offered Stop Smoking Programs In the Last Year by Gender

Males and females are equally likely to have employers that offer stop smoking programs. The differences noted in the graph below are not statistically significant.



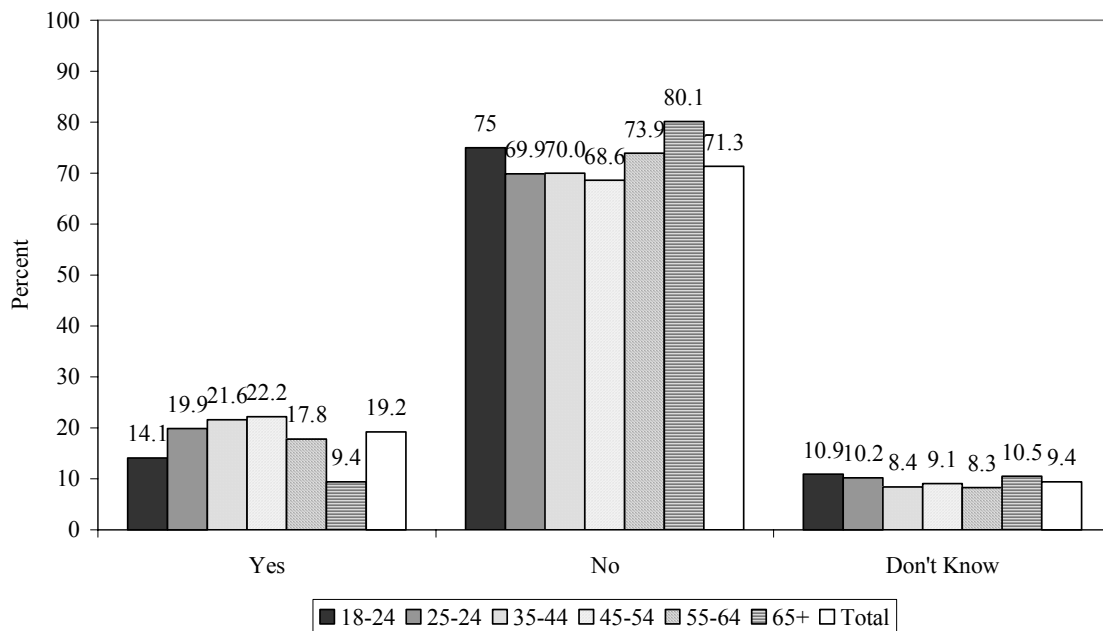
Base: Employed Respondents

Survey Question: q75

Proportion of Nebraska Workers Whose Employers Have Offered Stop Smoking Programs In the Last Year by Age

Middle aged workers are significantly more likely to have employers who offered stop smoking programs in the last year. About one in five workers ages 35-44 and 45-54 (21.6% and 22.2% respectively) have employers who offered stop smoking programs. The least likely people to be offered stop smoking classes through work are the youngest and oldest workers; only 14.1% of 18-24 year olds and 9.4% of workers over 65 years old have access to programs through work.

Employers Offer Stop Smoking Programs in the Last Year by Age (N = 4,143)



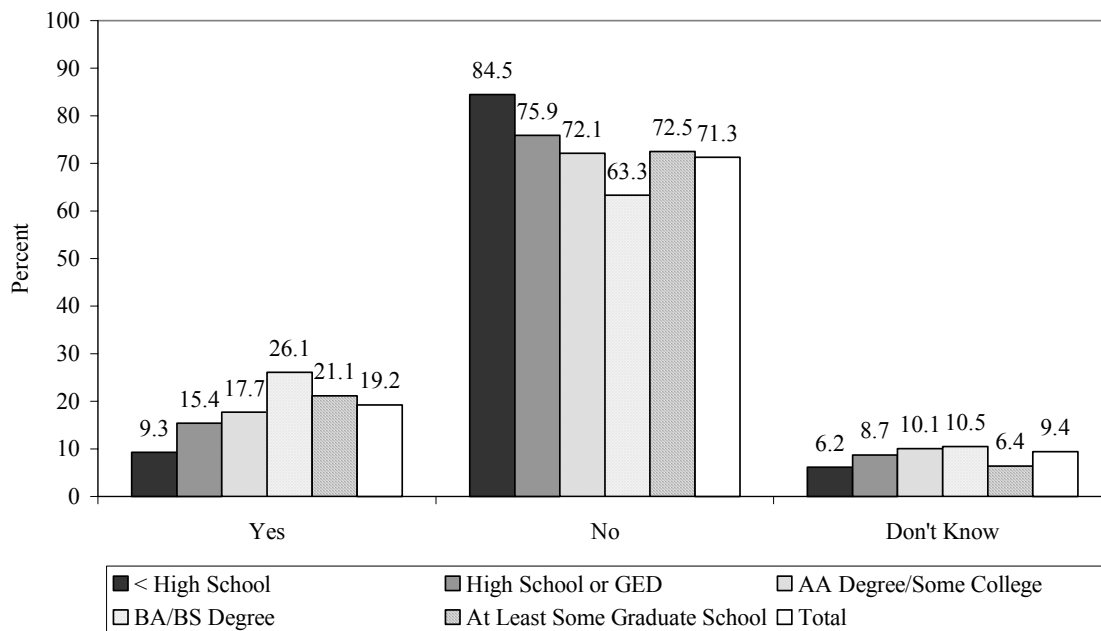
Base: Employed Respondents

Survey Question: q75

Proportion of Nebraska Workers Whose Employers Have Offered Stop Smoking Programs In the Last Year by Education

Higher educated Nebraskans are significantly more likely to have access to employer sponsored smoking programs. For example, 26.1% of workers with a BA/BS degree have been offered stop smoking programs at work in the last year, but only 15.4% of those with high school degrees/GEDs have been offered programs at work.

Employers Offer Stop Smoking Programs in the Last Year by Education
(N = 4,159)



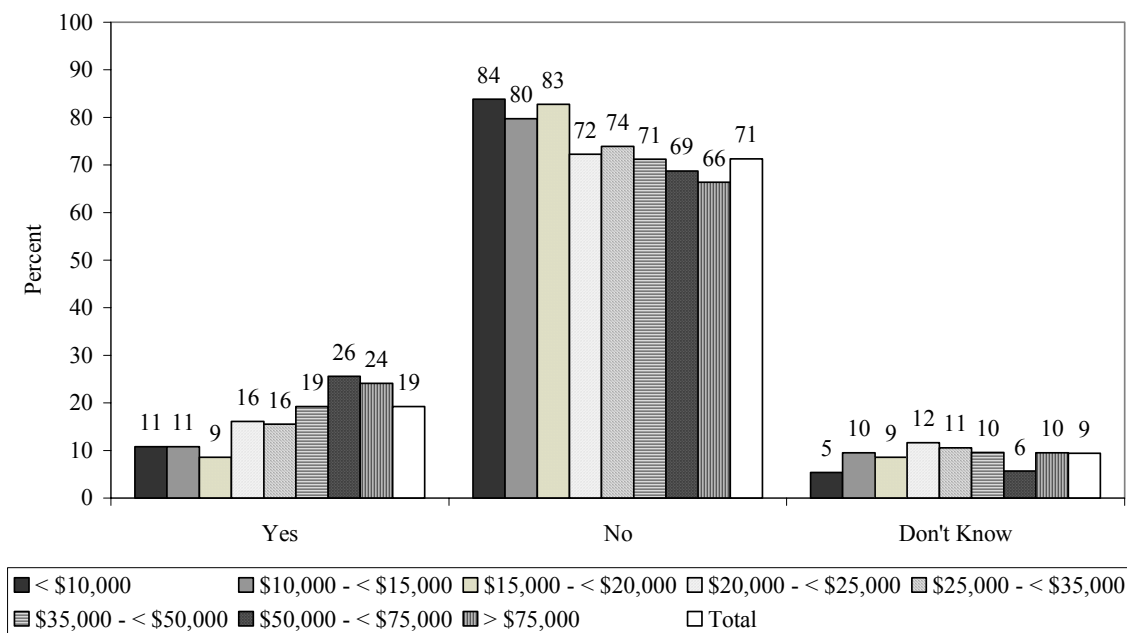
Base: Employed Respondents

Survey Question; q75

Proportion of Nebraska Workers Whose Employers Have Offered Stop Smoking Programs In the Last Year by Income

The graph below shows that there is a strong, and statistically significant, relationship between income levels and working at an organization that has offered stop smoking programs in the last year. One in four (24.1% to 25.6%) workers in the top two income brackets had access to stop smoking programs through work in the last year, but only about one in 10 (8.6% to 10.8%) in the lowest income categories had similar access. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Employers Offer Stop Smoking Programs in the Last Year by Education
(N = 3,707)



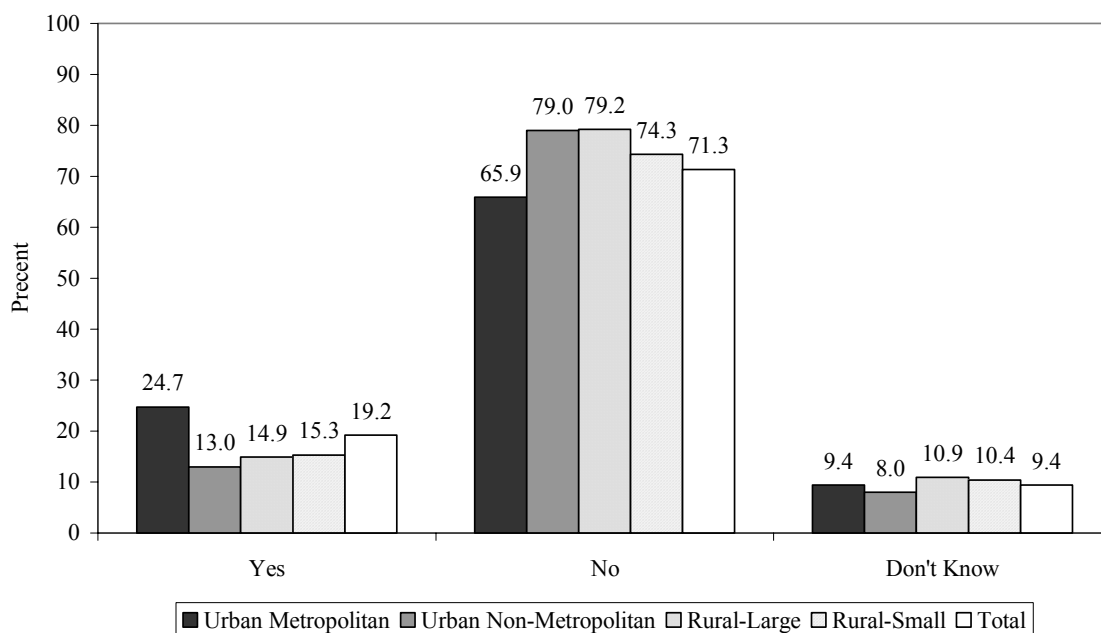
Base: Employed Respondents

Survey Question: q75

Proportion of Nebraska Workers Whose Employers Have Offered Stop Smoking Programs In the Last Year by Urban/Rural Locations

Urban metropolitan employees are significantly more likely to have access to stop smoking programs through work than anywhere else in Nebraska. In the last year, 24.7% of urban metropolitan workers could take a stop smoking program through work. Only 13.0% to 15.3% of workers in the rest of the state had employers that offered such programs.

Employers Offer Stop Smoking Programs in the Last Year by
Urban/Rural Locations (N = 4,168)



Base: Employed Respondents

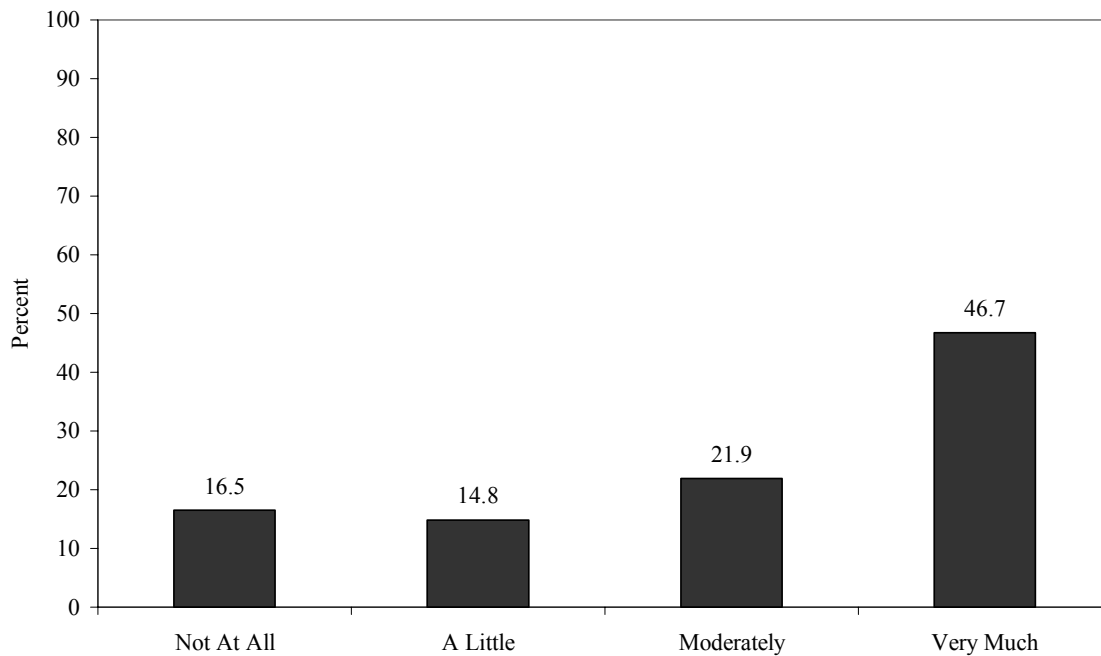
Survey Question: q75

Nebraskans' Attitudes Toward Secondhand Smoke and Their Support for Smoking Restrictions in Public Places

Bothered When Exposed to Other People's Cigarette Smoke

A large majority (83.4%) of Nebraskans are at least a little bothered by exposure to other people's cigarette smoke. One in five (21.9%) are moderately bothered and 46.7% are very much bothered by other people's cigarette smoke. Only 16.5% say that they are not at all bothered.

Bothered When Exposed to Other People's Cigarette Smoke (N = 6,978)



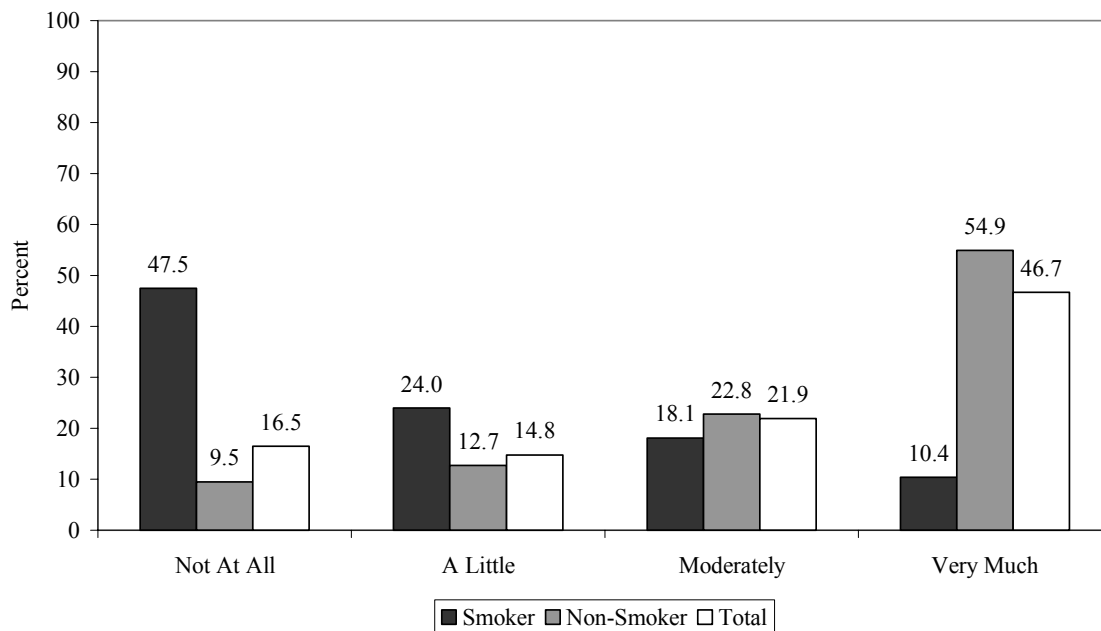
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q50

Bothered When Exposed to Other People's Cigarette Smoke by Smoker Status

As one would expect, non-smokers are more likely to be bothered by secondhand smoke than smokers. More than half (54.9%) of non-smokers are very much bothered by other people's cigarette smoke, but 47.5% of smokers are not at all bothered by secondhand smoke. However, it is notable that 52.5% of smokers are at least a little bothered by other people's cigarette smoke.

Bothered When Exposed to Other People's Cigarette Smoke by Smoker Status (N = 6,942)



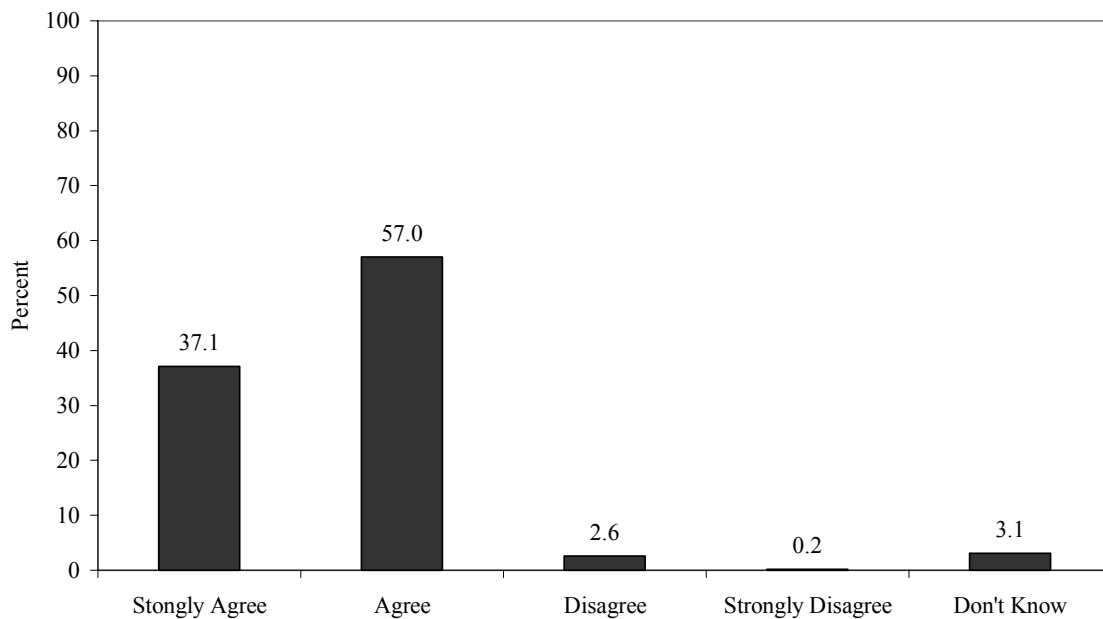
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q50

Inhaling Smoke from a Parent's Cigarette Harms the Health of Babies and Children

Nearly all Nebraskans agree or strongly agree (94.1%) that inhaling smoke from a parent's cigarettes harms the health of babies and children. Only a small minority, 5.9%, disagree or say that they don't know.

Inhaling Smoke from a Parent's Cigarette Harms the Health of Babies and Children (N = 7,033)



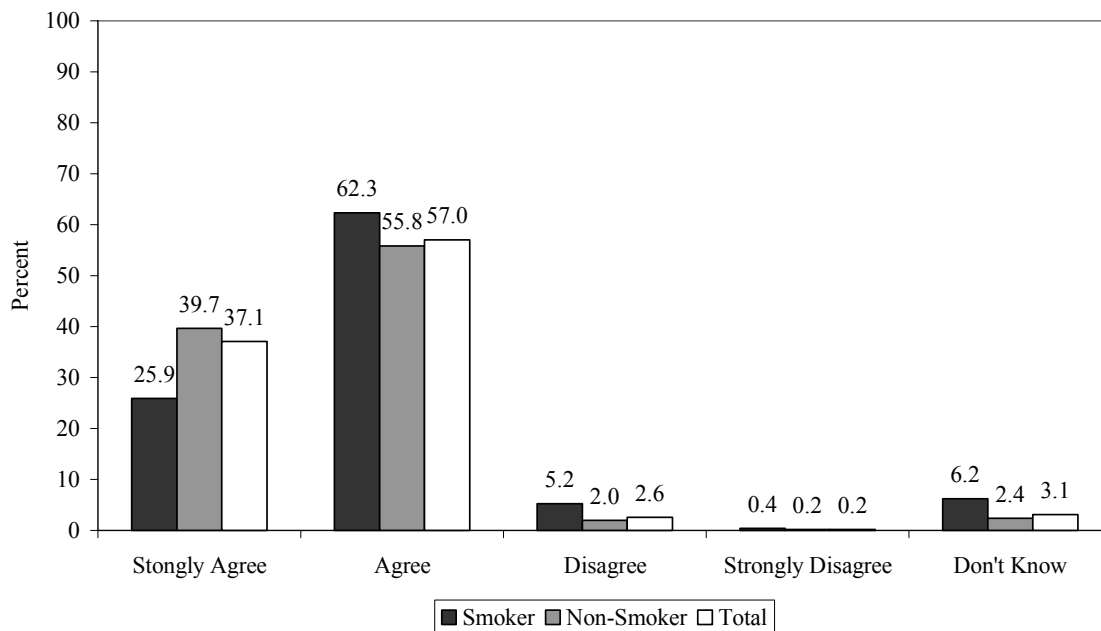
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q46

Inhaling Smoke from a Parent's Cigarette Harms the Health of Babies and Children by Smoker Status

Although non-smokers are significantly more likely to agree or strongly agree (95.8%) that inhaling smoke is not healthy for babies and children, an overwhelming majority of smokers (88.2%) also agree or strongly agree.

Inhaling Smoke from a Parent's Cigarette Harms the Health of Babies and Children by Smoker Status (N = 6,996)



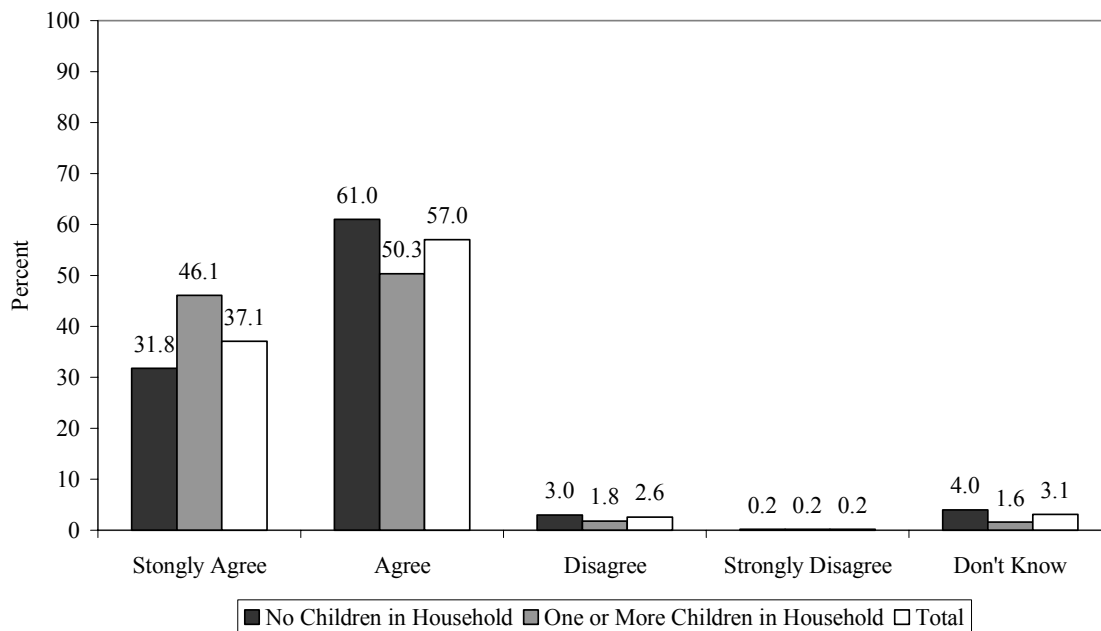
Base: All Smokers

Survey Question: q46

Inhaling Smoke from a Parent's Cigarette Harms the Health of Babies and Children by Children in the Household

Nebraskans with one or more child in the household are more likely than those without children in the household to strongly agree that smoking harms the health of babies and children (46.1% vs. 31.8%). However, both groups generally agree that exposing babies and children to cigarette smoke is harmful.

Inhaling Smoke From a Parent's Cigarette Harms the Health of Babies and Children by Children in the Household (N = 7,020)



Base: All Respondents

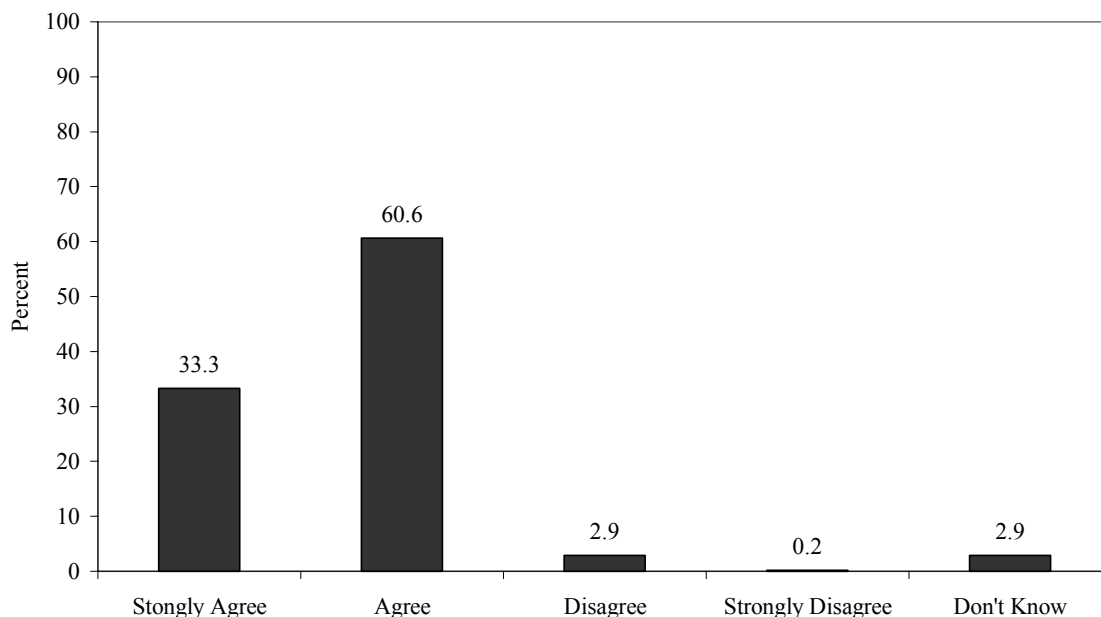
Survey Question: q46

Inhaling Smoke from Any Tobacco Product Harms the Health of Adults and Children

The previous set of graphs dealt specifically with attitudes regarding the health consequences of exposing children and babies their parents' cigarette smoke. The next set of graphs are more general in nature and deal with the health effects of secondhand smoke to adults and children from any tobacco product.

More than nine in 10 Nebraskans (93.9%) agree or strongly agree that inhaling smoke from tobacco harms the health of babies and children, 3.1% disagree or strongly disagree, and 2.9% don't know.

Inhaling Smoke from Any Tobacco Product Harms the Health of Adults and Children (N = 7,037)



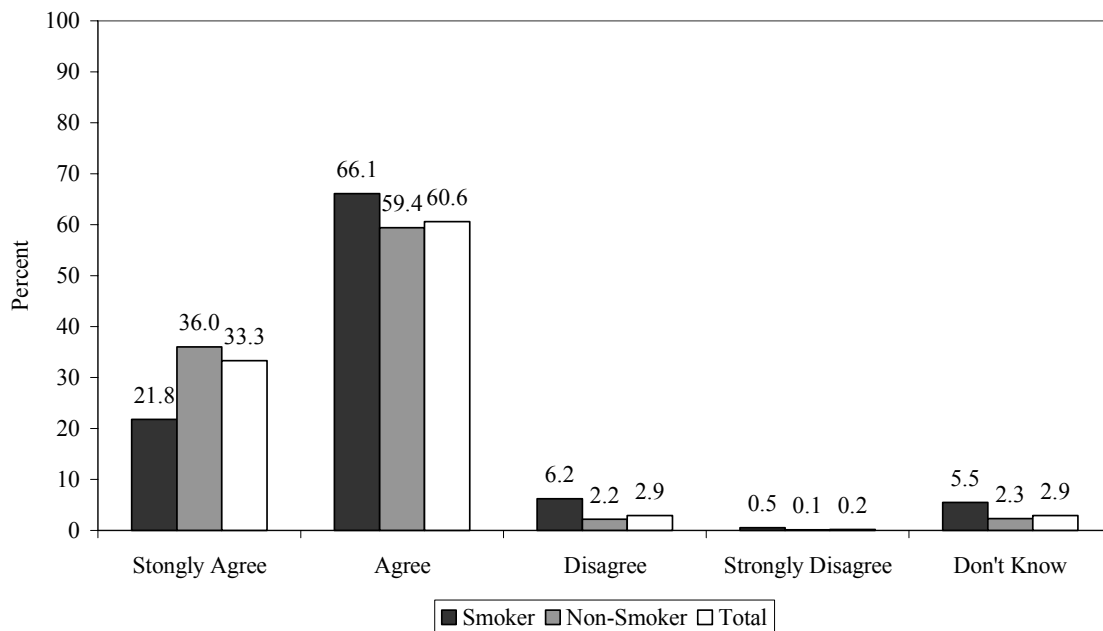
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q47

Inhaling Smoke from Any Tobacco Product Harms the Health of Adults and Children by Smoker Status

Non-smokers are significantly more likely to strongly agree that secondhand smoke is harmful (36.1% vs. 21.8%). But overall, both non-smokers and smokers agree that secondhand smoke is not healthy.

Inhaling Smoke from Any Tobacco Product Harms the Health of Adults and Children (N = 7,000)



Base: All Respondents

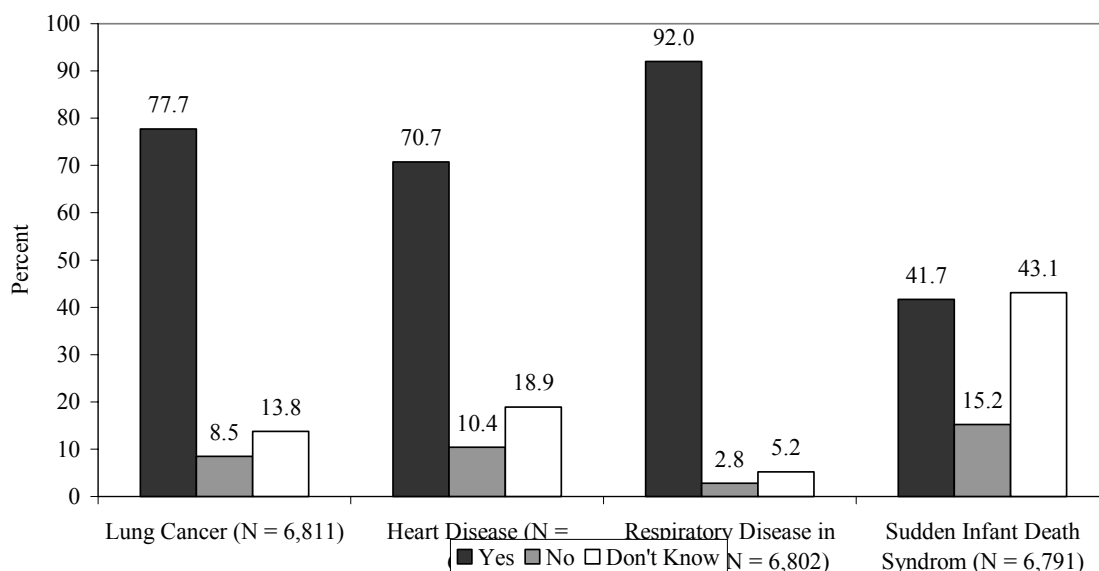
Survey Question: q47

Percentage of Nebraskans Who Are Aware that Four Illnesses are Associated with Secondhand Smoke

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has determined that exposure secondhand smoke increases the risk of the following health conditions: lung cancer, heart disease, respiratory disease in children, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).^{*} The graph below show the percentage of Nebraskans who are aware these relationships.

A large majority of Nebraskans agreed that exposure to secondhand smoke is associated with lung cancer (77.7%), heart disease (70.7%), and respiratory disease (92.0%). However, less than half of the respondents (41.7%) are aware that secondhand smoke is a risk factor for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). It is important to note, that for each disease, more people indicated that they did not know that it was associated with secondhand smoke than said no.

Percent of Nebraskans Who Are Aware that Four Illnesses Are Associated with Secondhand Smoke.



Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q86, q87, q89, q90

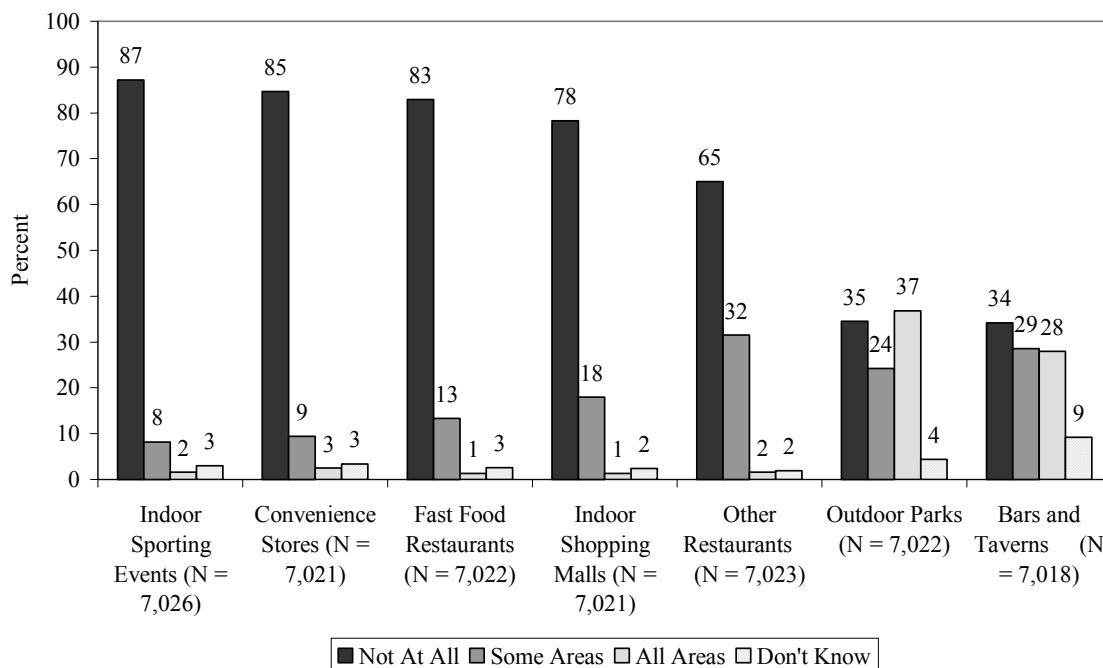
^{*}For more information about the health risks associated with exposure to secondhand smoke, please refer to the United States Environmental Protection Agency Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/smokefree/healthrisks.html>).

Support for Support for Smoking Restrictions in Seven Public Places

The 2003 ATS/SCS included questions regarding support for restrictions on smoking in public places. Respondents were asked if in the following places smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not at all: indoor shopping areas, convenience stores, fast food restaurants, restaurants, bars and taverns, indoor sporting events, and outdoor parks.

Nebraskans are most likely to say smoking should not be allowed at indoor sporting events (87.2%) followed by convenience stores (84.7%). Nebraskans also support smoking restrictions in eating establishments – 82.9% believe that fast-food restaurants should not allow smoking and nearly two-thirds (65.0%) agree that other restaurants should not allow smoking. Nebraskans are least likely to support smoking bans at outdoor parks (34.5%) and bars and taverns (34.5%). (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Where Smoking Should be Allowed in Seven Public Places



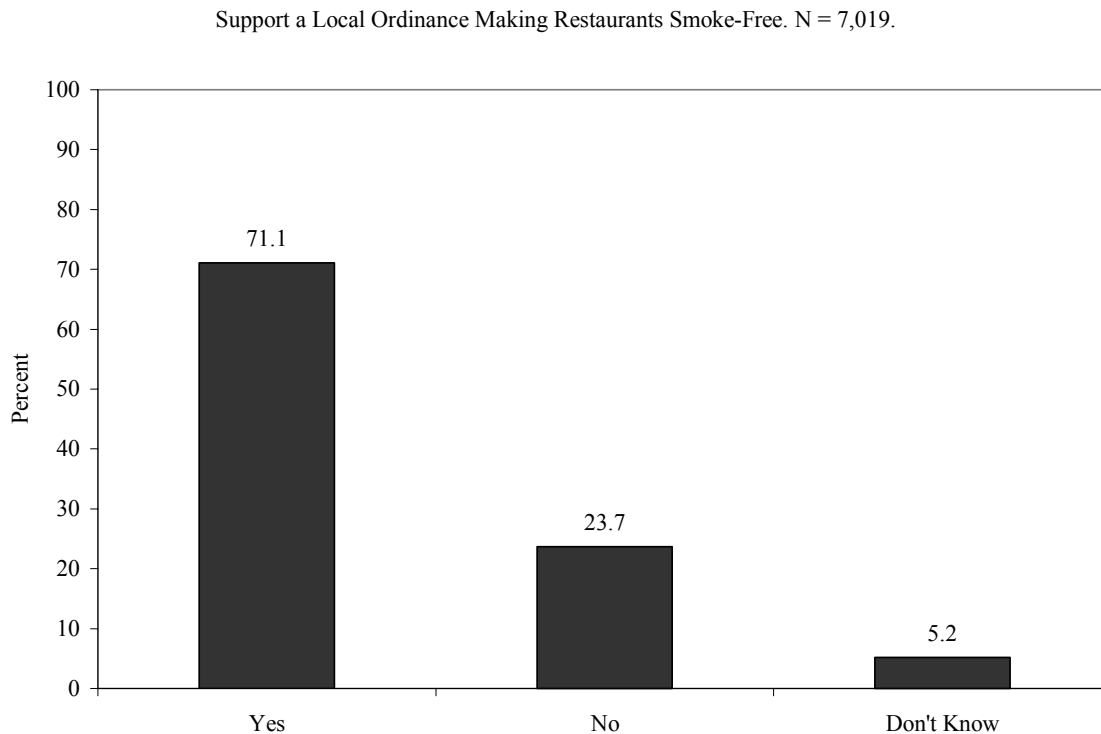
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q58, q59, q60, q61, q62, q63, q64

Support for a Local Ordinance that Would Make Restaurants Smoke-free

Over the past few years, cities such as New York, Boston, Austin, and Lexington, Kentucky, have banned smoking entirely in all public establishments, including bars and restaurants. Currently, there are no cities or counties in Nebraska with comprehensive smoke-free ordinances for public places.

The 2003 ATS/SCS asked Nebraskans their opinions on this issue. The graph below shows that more than seven out of ten Nebraskans (71.1%) would support a local ordinance banning smoking in restaurants.

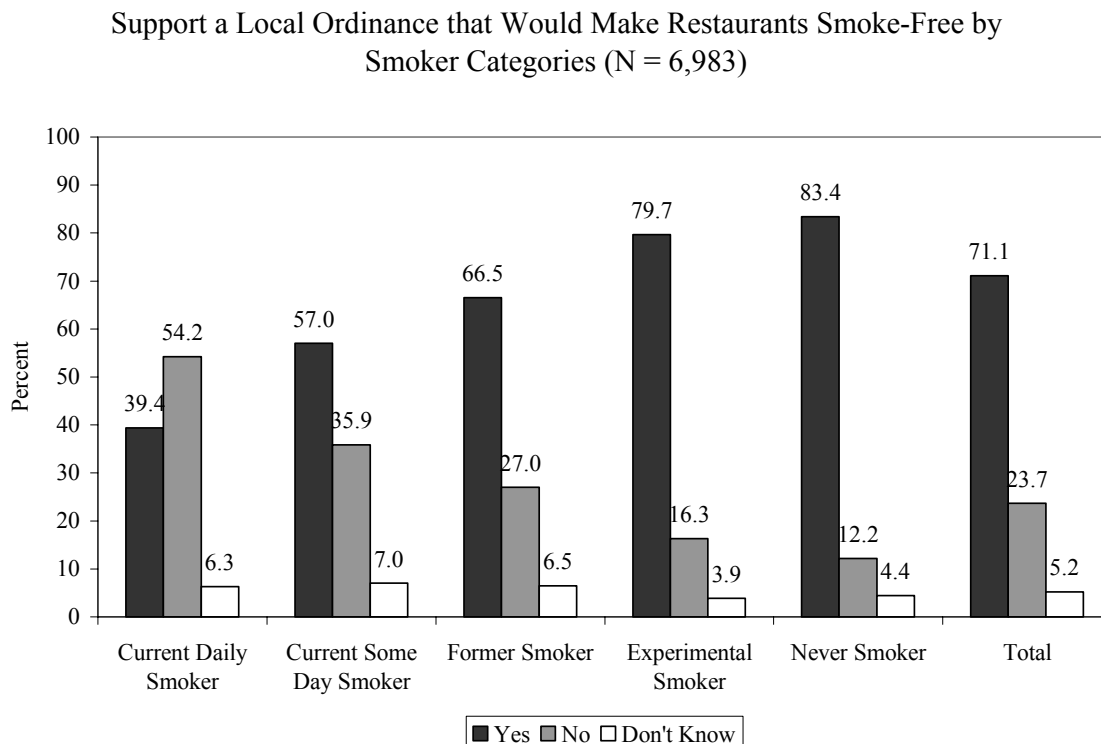


Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q81

Support for a Local Ordinance that Would Make Restaurants Smoke-free by Smoker Categories

A strong relationship exists between smoker categories and support for a local ordinance that would make restaurants smoke-free. Eight in 10 people who have never smoked regularly – experimental smokers and never smokers – say they would support a local ordinance (79.7% and 83.4% respectively). Two-thirds (66.5%) of former smokers would support an ordinance. Notably, a majority (57.0%) of current some day smokers and nearly two-fifths (39.4%) of current daily smokers say they would support a local ordinance.



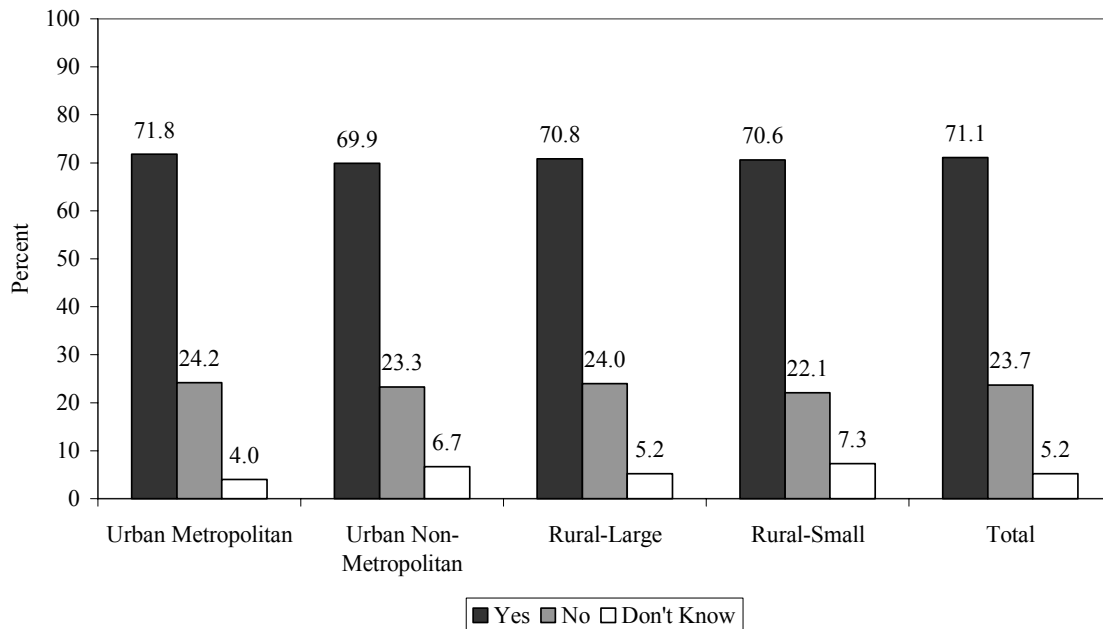
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q81

Support for a Local Ordinance that Would Make Restaurants Smoke-free by Urban/Rural Locations

There is consistent support for a local ordinance in urban and rural areas of the state. About seven in 10 people in all locations support a local ordinance that would make restaurants smoke-free.

Support a Local Ordinance that Would Make Restaurants Smoke-Free by Urban/Rural Locations (N = 6,996)



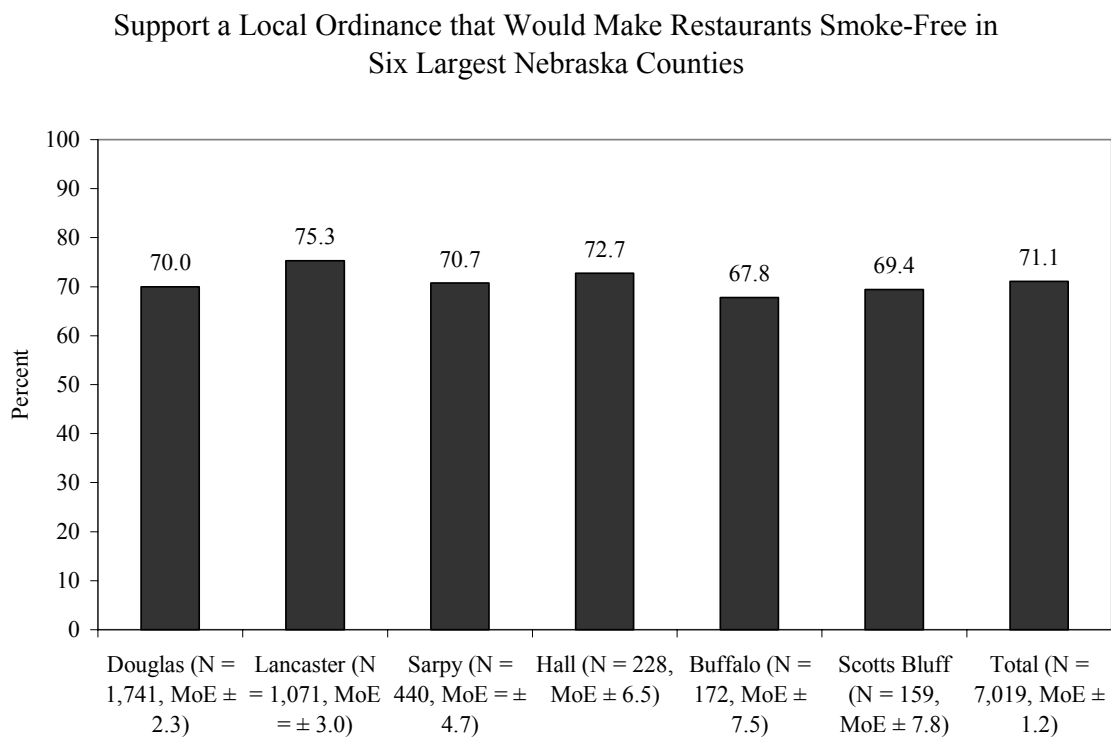
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q81

Support for a Local Ordinance that Would Make Restaurants Smoke-free in the Six Largest Nebraska Counties

The graph below shows the level of support of a local ordinance that would make restaurants smoke-free in the six largest Nebraska counties (according to the 2000 U.S. Census). Each bar represents the proportion of people who would support an ordinance. Additionally, the graph shows the number of respondents in each county the margin or error (MoE).

The levels of support are relatively consistent in the six largest counties. The highest level of observed support is in Lancaster County (75.3%), however the difference in support levels is not statistically significant.

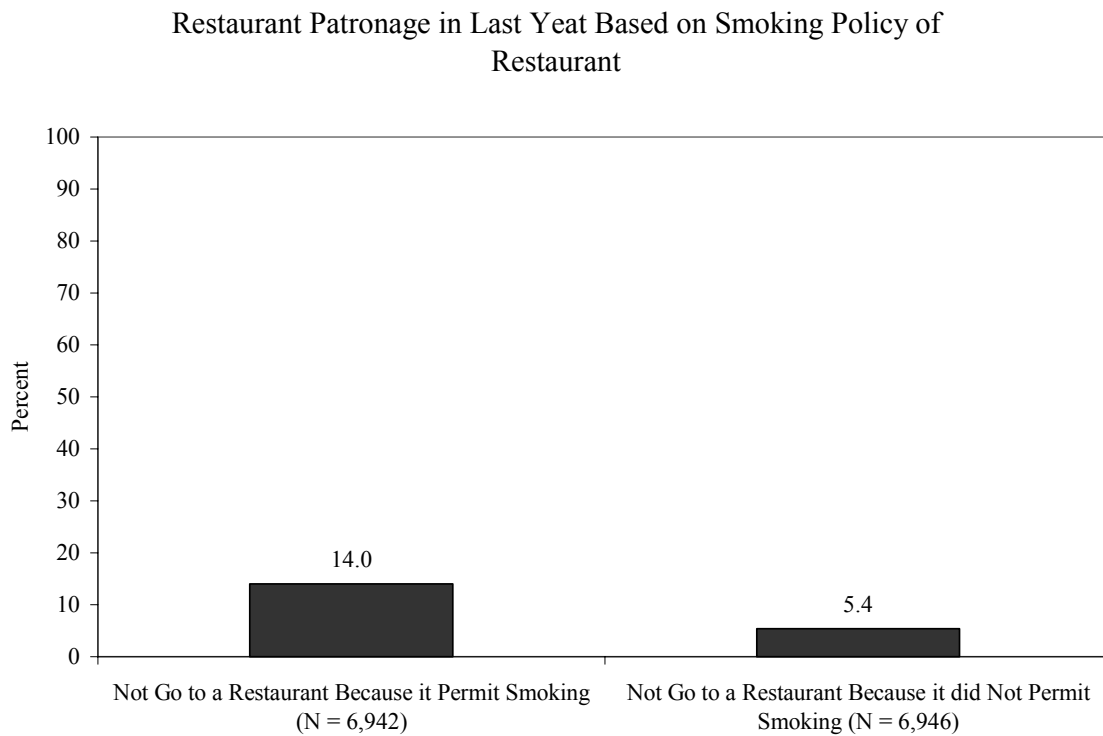


Base: Respondents from Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, Hall, Buffalo and Scotts Bluff counties

Survey Question: q81

Patronage of Restaurants According to Smoking Policy

Fourteen percent of Nebraskan did not go to a restaurant in the last year because it permitted smoking, but only 5.4% did not go to a restaurant because it did *not* permit smoking.



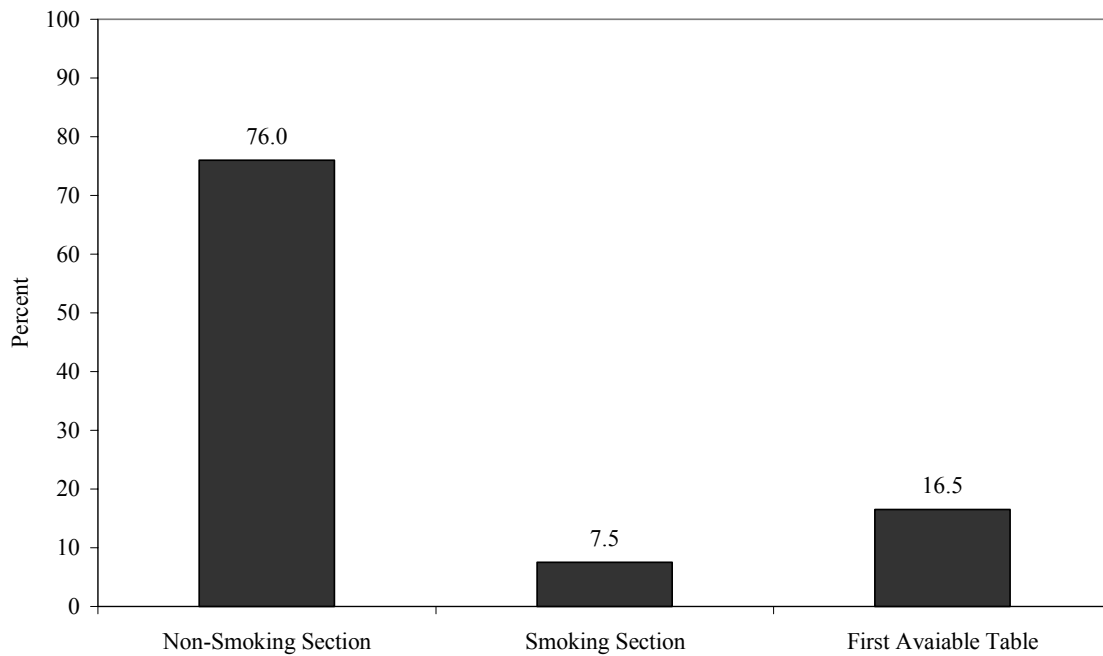
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q79, q80

Table Request When Dining Out

Three out of four respondents (76.0%) request to sit in the non-smoking section when dining out, and only 7.5% request the smoking section. In the last year, 14.0% avoided a restaurant all together because it permitted smoking.

Table Request When Dining Out (N = 6,880)



Base: All Respondents

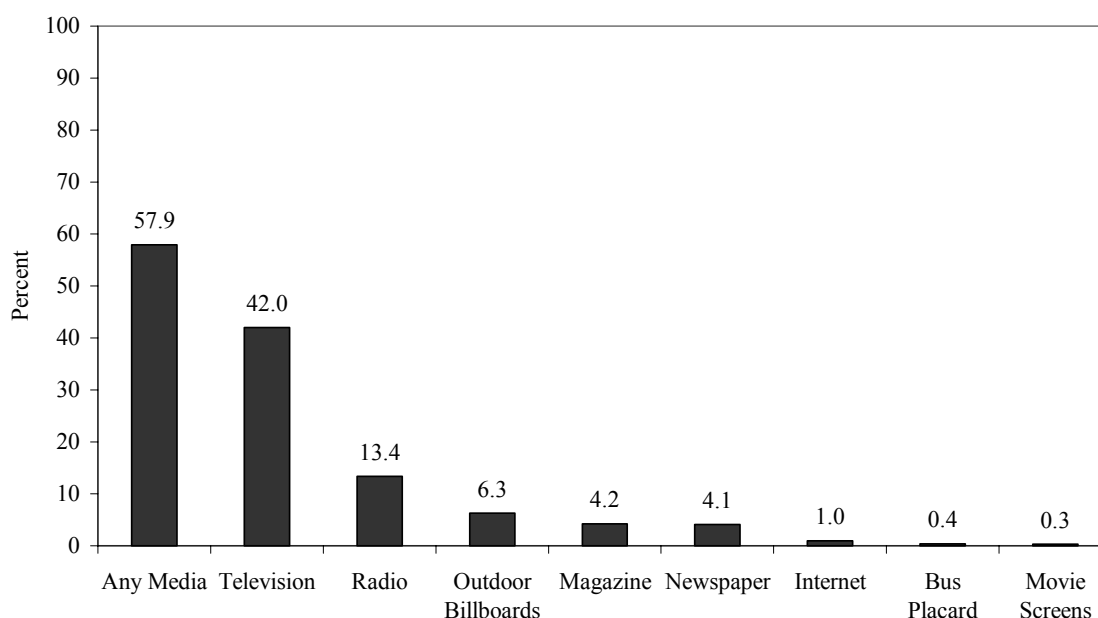
Survey Question: q65

Tobacco Media: Awareness of Anti-Tobacco Advertising

Seen or Heard an Advertisement about the Dangers of Tobacco Use in the Last Week

A slight majority (57.9%) of Nebraskans recall seeing or hearing an advertisement about the dangers of tobacco use in the last week. More people see advertisements on television (42.0%) than any other medium. The next most common sources are radio (13.4%), outdoor billboards (6.3%), magazines (4.2%), and newspapers (4.1%). One percent or less saw advertisements on the Internet, bus placards, or movie screens.

Seen or Heard an Advertisement about the Dangers of Smoking in the Last Week (N =7,048)



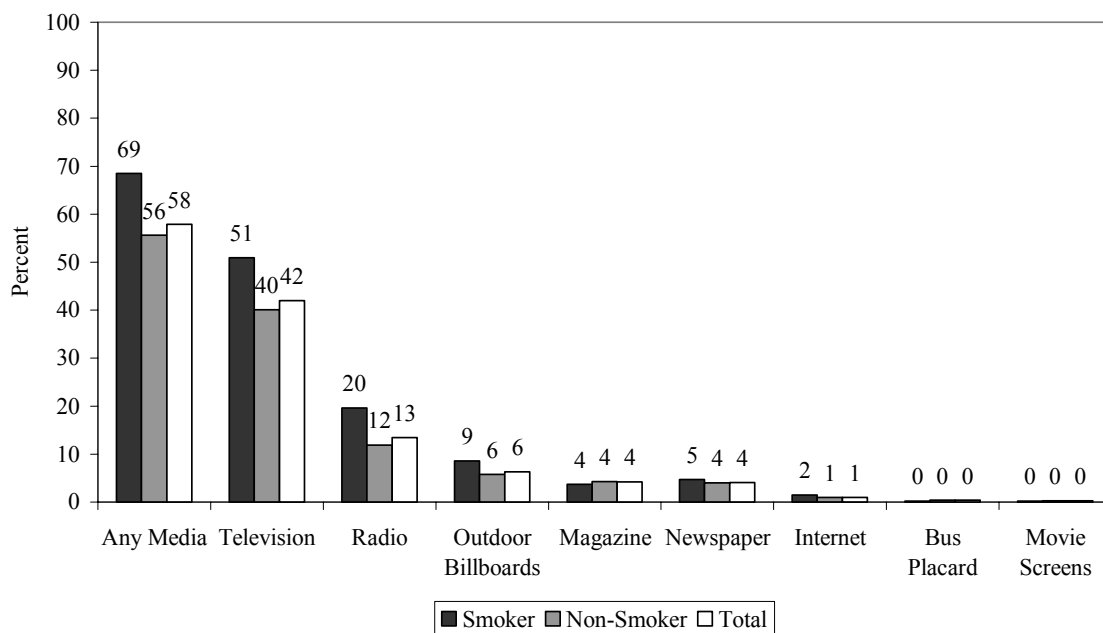
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q97, q98

Seen or Heard an Advertisement about the Dangers of Tobacco Use in the Last Week by Smoker Status

Smokers are significantly more likely to remember seeing or hearing an anti-tobacco advertisement in the last week than non-smokers (68.5% vs. 55.6%). Additionally, smokers are more likely to have seen an advertisement on television, radio, and outdoor billboards. Smokers and non-smokers are equally likely to recall seeing an advertisement in any other medium. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Seen or Heard an Advertisement about the Dangers of Smoking in the Last Week by Smoker Status (N = 7,010)



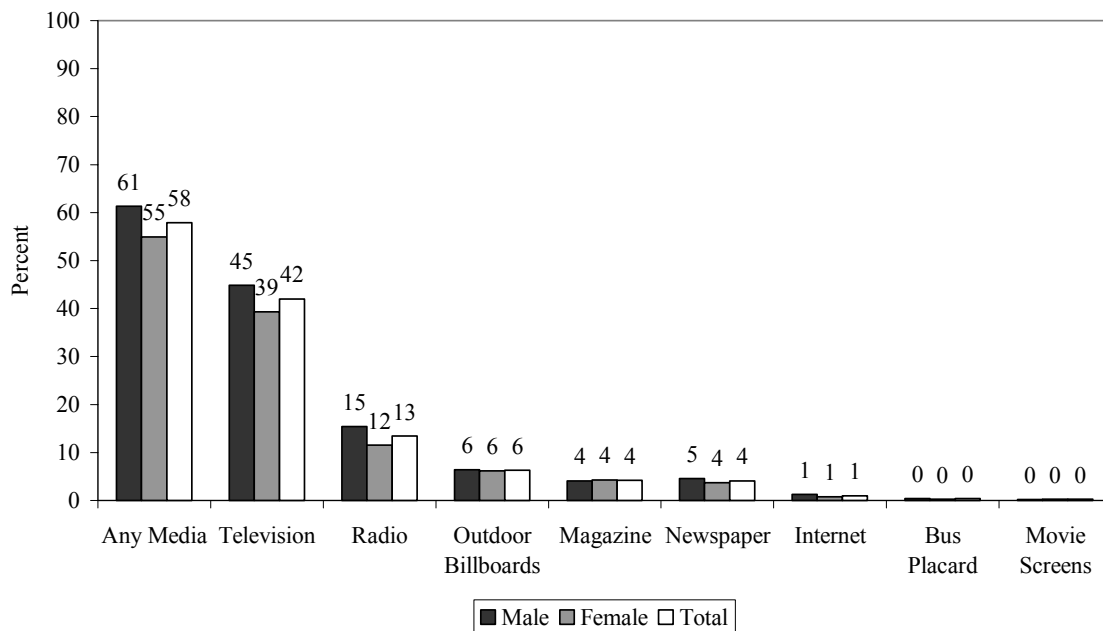
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q97, q98

Seen or Heard an Advertisement about the Dangers of Tobacco Use in the Last Week by Gender

Males are significantly more likely to recall seeing or hearing an advertisement in the last week than females (61.3% vs. 54.9%). Males are also more likely to recall seeing an advertisement on television and hearing one on the radio. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Seen or Heard an Advertisement about the Dangers of Smoking in the Last Week by Gender (N = 7,048)



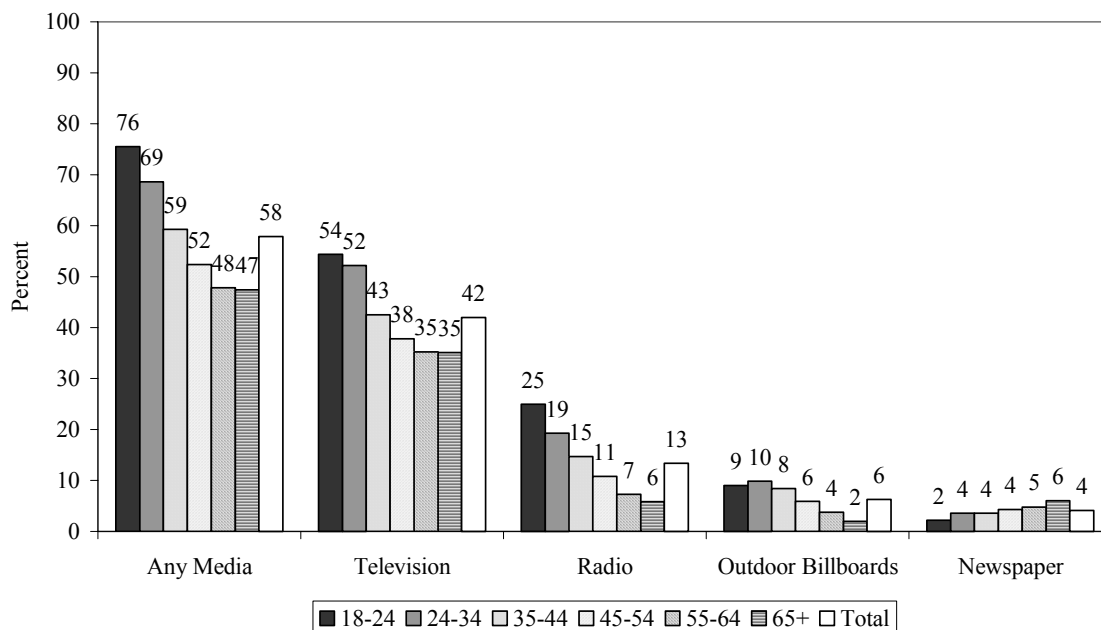
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q97, q98

Seen or Heard an Advertisement about the Dangers of Tobacco Use in the Last Week by Age

Younger people are more likely to recall seeing or hearing an anti-tobacco advertisement in each of the selected mediums below except newspapers. Older Nebraskans are significantly more likely to have seen an advertisement in newspapers than younger individuals, however, very few people recall seeing an advertisement in newspapers. Six percent of Nebraskans over 65 years old recalling seeing a newspaper advertisement and only 2.2% of those 18-24 did. On the other hand, a majority (52.2% - 54.4%) of 18-34 year olds recall seeing an advertisement on television compared to about 37% of people over 45. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Seen or Heard an Advertisement about the Dangers of Tobacco in the Last Week by Age (N = 6,947)



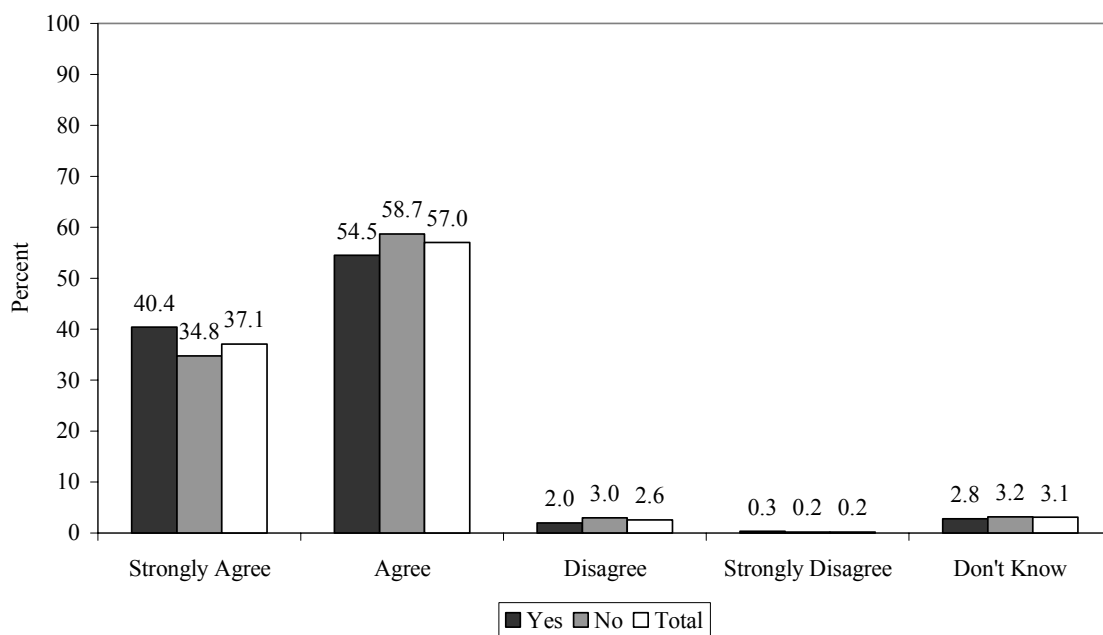
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q97, q98

Relationship between Seeing or Hearing an Anti-Tobacco Advertisement and Opinions about the Effect of Secondhand Smoke on Babies and Children

The graph below shows the relationship between seeing an anti-tobacco advertisement and opinions about the effects of secondhand smoke on babies and children. People who have seen or heard an advertisement in the last week are significantly more likely to strongly agree that inhaling smoke from a parent's cigarette harms the health babies and children (40.4% vs. 34.8%).

Seen or Heard an Anti-Tobacco Advertisement and Opinions of the Effect of Secondhand Smoke on Babies and Children (N = 6,469)



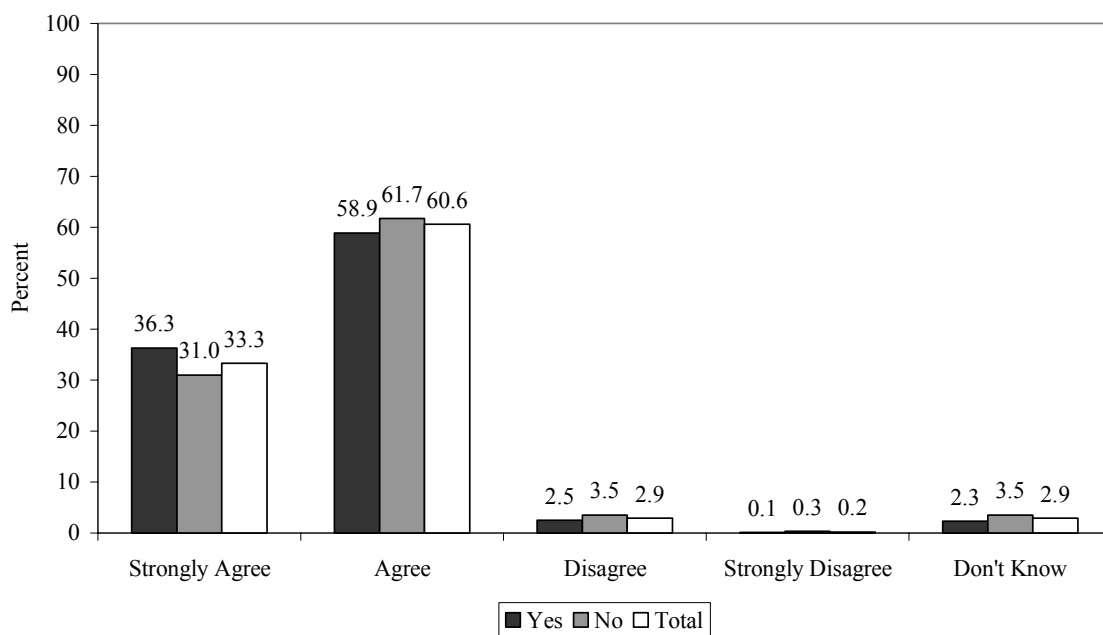
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q46, q97

Relationship between Seeing or Hearing an Anti-Tobacco Advertisement and Opinions about the Effect of Secondhand Smoke on Adults and Children

The graph below shows the relationship between seeing an anti-tobacco advertisement and opinions about the effects of secondhand smoke on adults and children. People who have seen or heard an advertisement in the last week are significantly more likely to strongly agree that inhaling smoke from any tobacco product harms the health adults and children (36.3% vs. 31.0 %).

Seen or Heard an Anti-Tobacco Advertisement Opinions of the Effect of Secondhand Smoke on Adults and Children (N = 6,473)



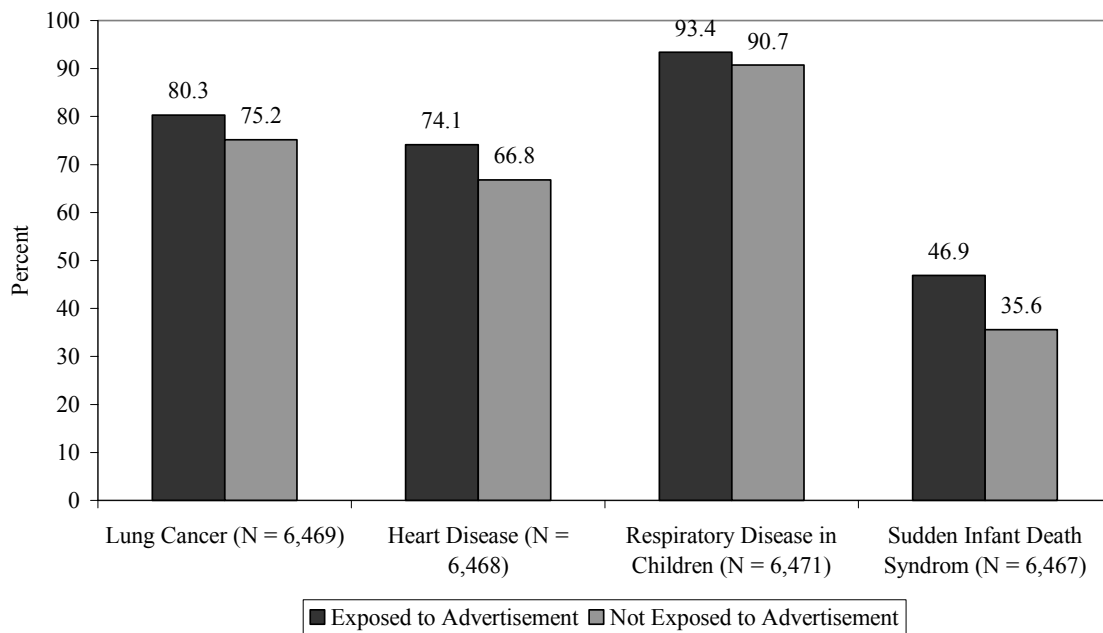
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q47, q97

Relationship between Seeing or Hearing an Anti-Tobacco Advertisement and Knowledge of Diseases Associated with Secondhand Smoke

Nebraskans are significantly more likely to report that the following four health conditions are associated with secondhand smoke if they have seen or heard an advertisement about the dangers of tobacco in the last week. The largest difference is with understanding that exposure to secondhand smoke increases the risk of SIDS (35.6% vs. 46.9%).

Relationship between Seeing or Hearing an Anti-Tobacco Advertisement and Knowledge of Diseases Associated with Secondhand Smoke

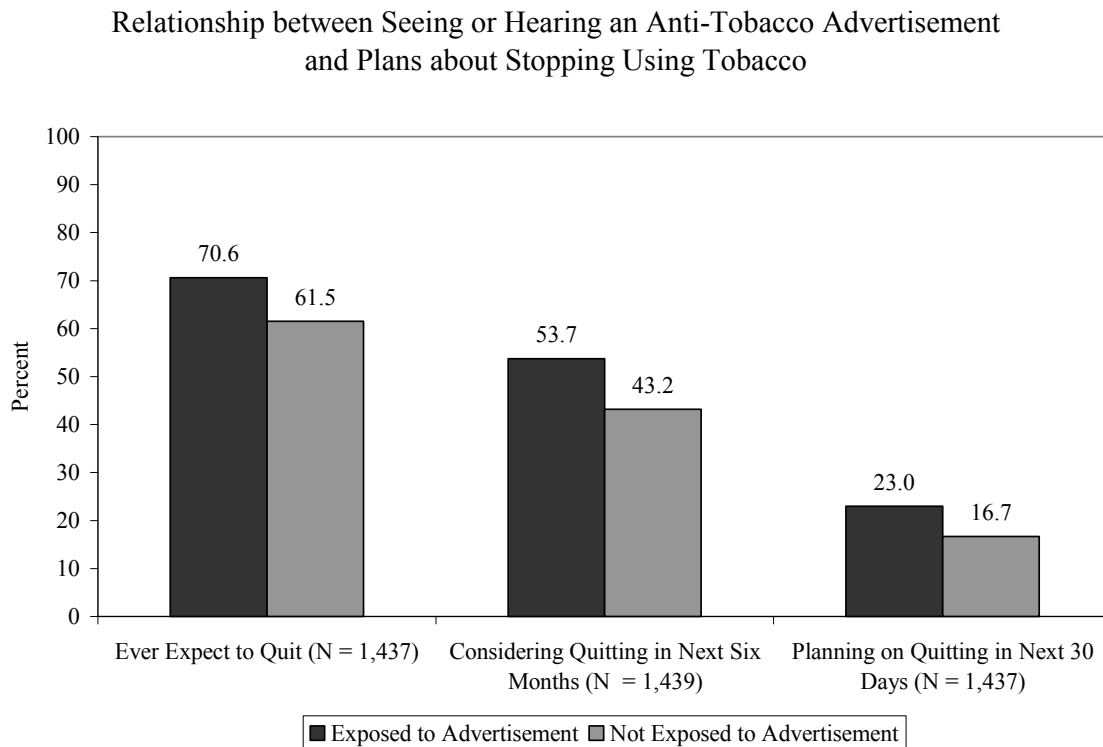


Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q97, q86, q87, q89, q90

Relationship between Seeing or Hearing an Anti-Tobacco Advertisement and Plans about Stopping Using Tobacco

People who have been exposed to an advertisement about the dangers of tobacco use in the last week are significantly more likely to have plans about ever quitting (70.6% vs. 61.5%), quitting in the next six months (53.7 vs. 43.2%), and quitting in the next 30 days (23.0% vs. 16.7%).



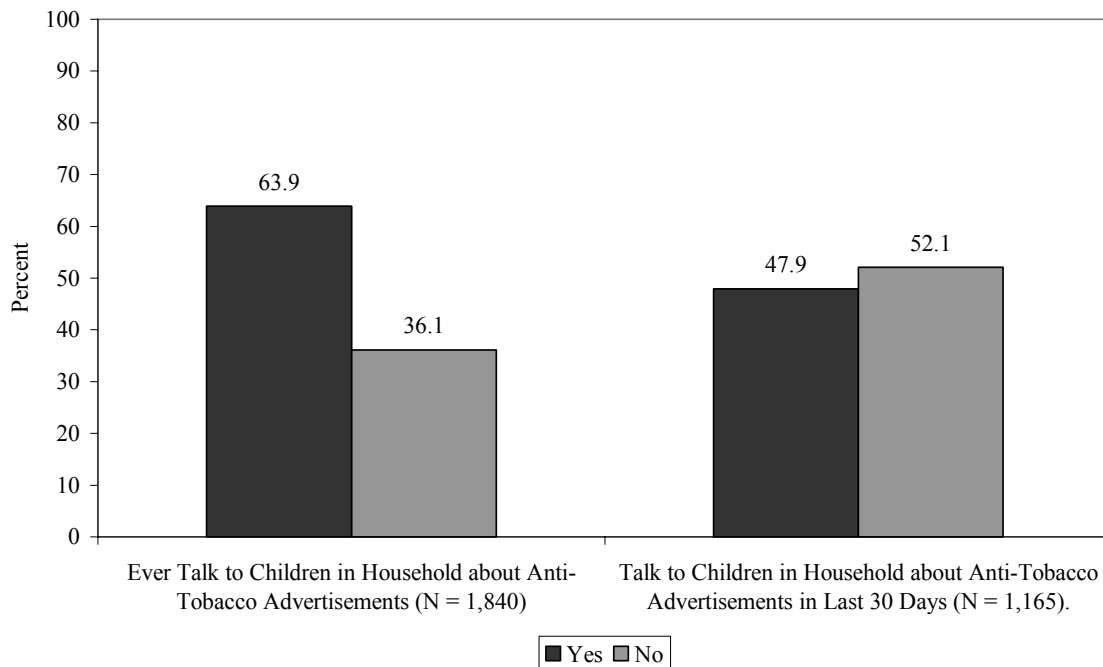
Base: Cigarette, Cigar, Pipe, and Smokeless Tobacco Users (Note: q27 was only asked to those who said “Yes” to q26. These number reflect a recalculated figure so that the base for q27 is equal to q26 and q28. Hence, all the above figures reflect the plans of current tobacco users.)

Survey Questions: q25, q26, q27, q97

Talk to Children in Household about Anti-Tobacco Advertisements

Nearly two-thirds (63.9%) of respondents with children in their household ages five to 18 have talked to them about anti-tobacco advertisements. Among this group, 47.9% have talked to their children about the advertisements in the last 30 days.

Talk to Children in Household About Anti-Smoking Advertisements.



Base: Ever Talk to Children, All Respondents with Children in the Household Ages five to 18; Talk to Children in the Last 30 Days, All Respondents with Children in the Household Ages five to 18 Who Have Ever Talked to Children about Anti-Smoking Advertisements

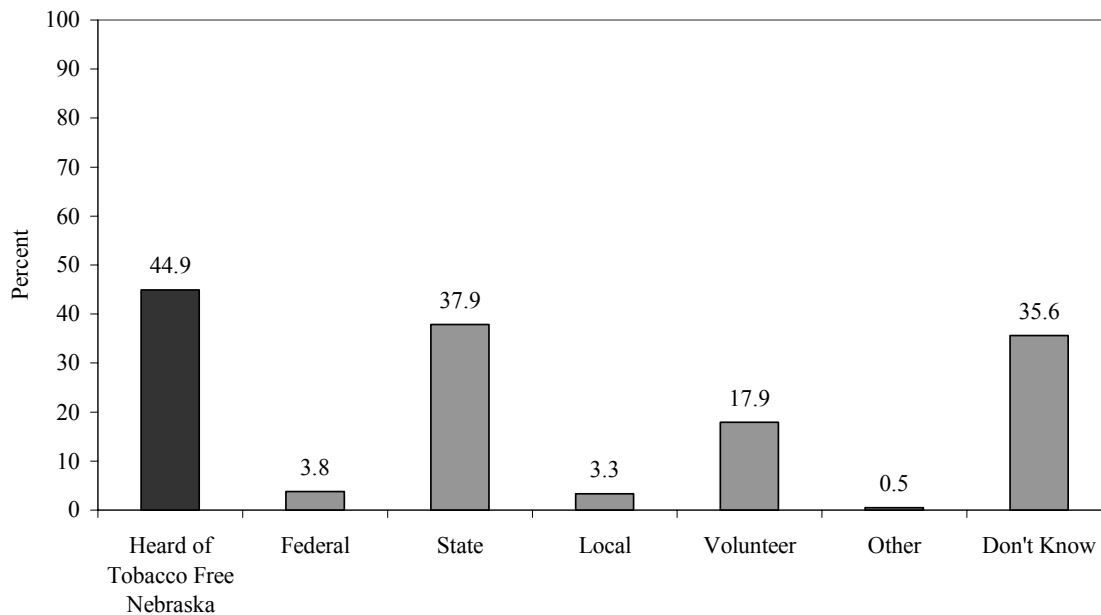
Survey Questions: q104, q105

Tobacco Free Nebraska (TFN)

The column to the far left indicates the proportion of Nebraskans who have ever heard of the Tobacco Free Nebraska Program. Fewer than half (44.9%) say that they have heard of TFN.

The right hand columns indicate various governmental levels Nebraskans believe TFN operates under (assuming they have ever heard of TFN). About one in four (37.9%) correctly identified TFN as a state program. This means that a majority of people who have heard of TFN do not know that it is a state run program.

Awareness and Knowledge of Tobacco Free Nebraska (N = 6,303,
Awareness; N = 2,843, (Knowledge).



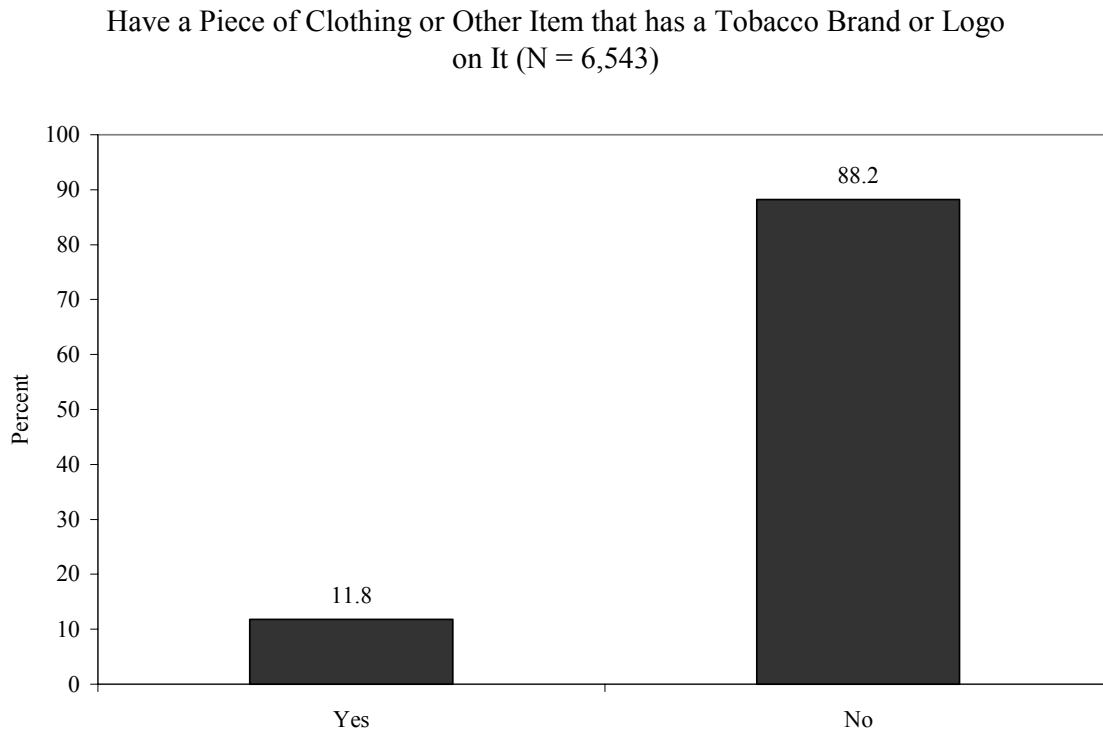
Base: Awareness of TFN, All Respondents; Knowledge of TFN, Respondents Who Are Aware of TFN

Survey Questions: q114, q115

Tobacco Media: Awareness of Pro-Tobacco Advertising

Have a Piece of Clothing or Other Item that has a Tobacco Brand of Logo on It

About one in 10 (11.8%) Nebraskans have a piece of clothing or some other item with a tobacco brand or logo on it.

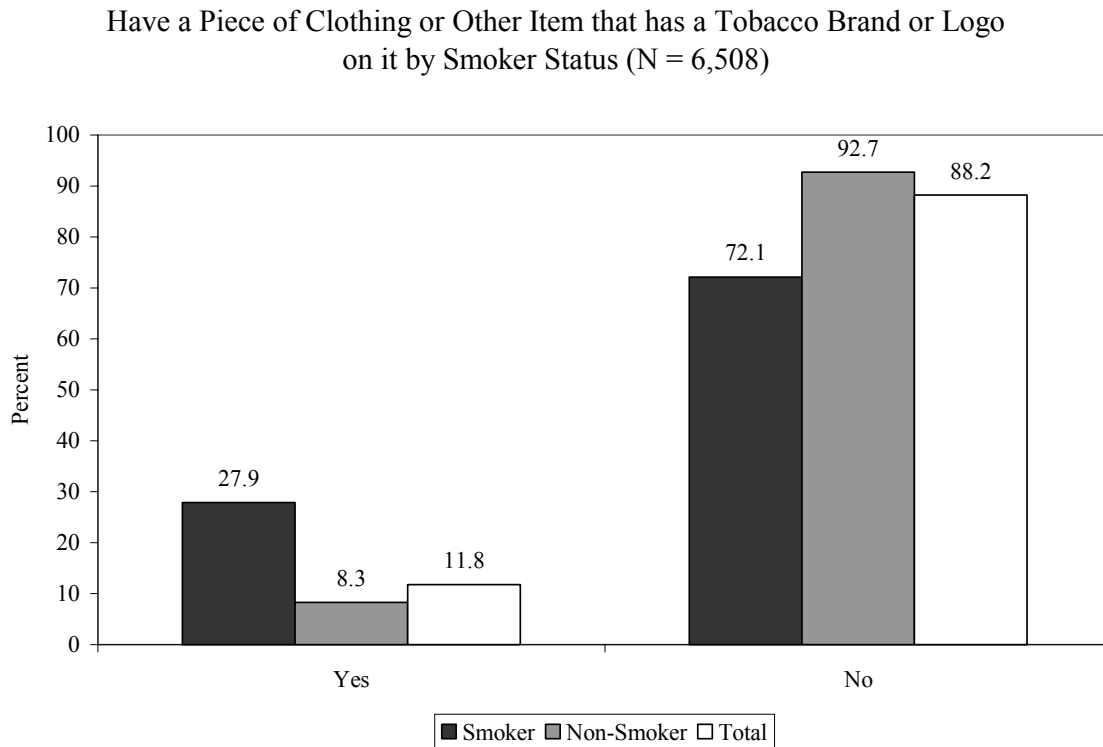


Base: All Respondent

Survey Question: q105

Have a Piece of Clothing or Other Item that has a Tobacco Brand of Logo on it by Smoker Status

Smokers are much more likely to have an article with a tobacco brand or logo on it. More than one-fourth of smokers have such an item compared to 8.3% of non-smokers.

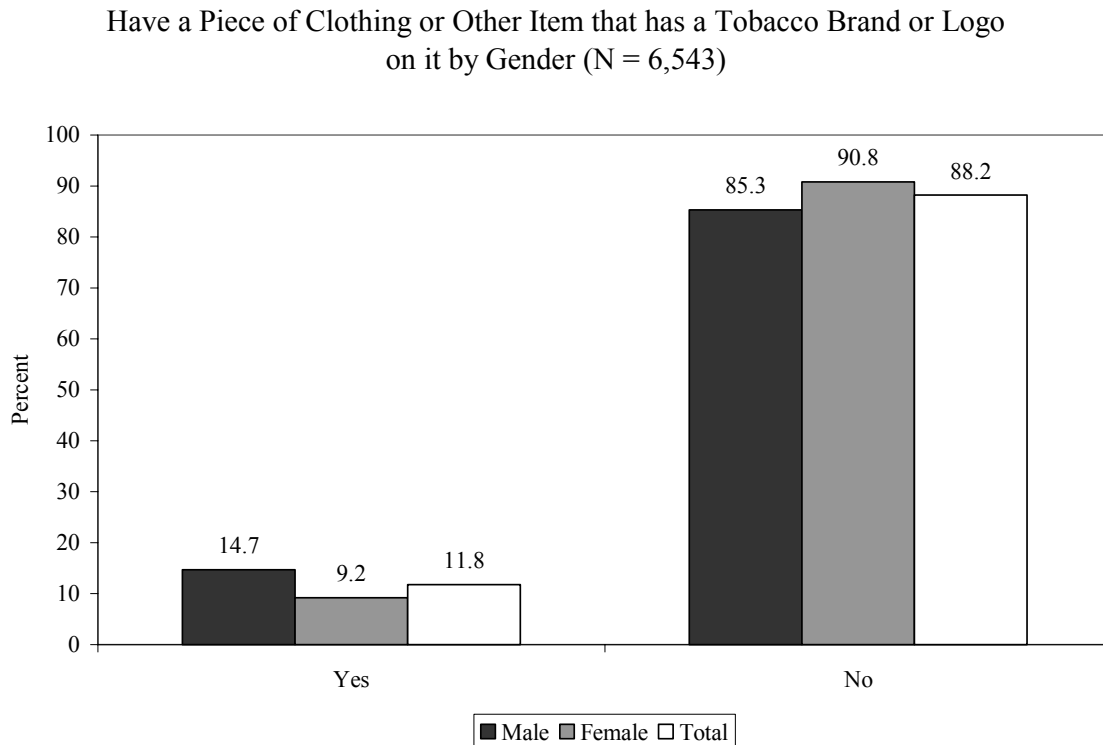


Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q105

Have a Piece of Clothing or Other Item that has a Tobacco Brand of Logo on it by Gender

Males are significantly more likely to have an article with a tobacco brand or logo than females – 14.7% of males have such an article while only 9.2% of females do.



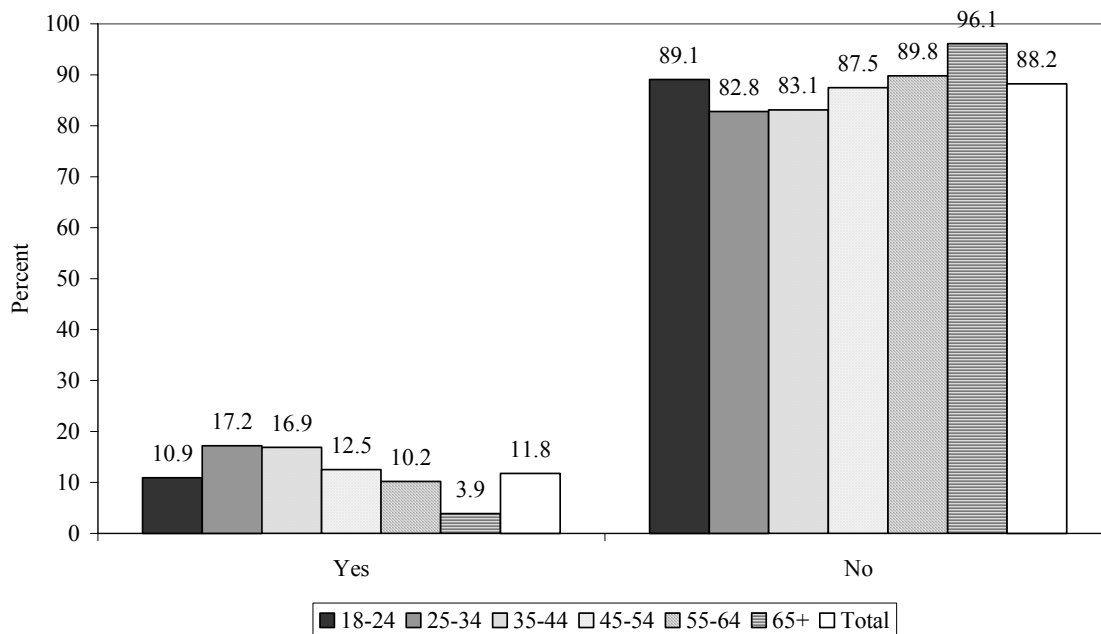
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q105

Have a Piece of Clothing or Other Item that has a Tobacco Brand of Logo on it by Age

In general, younger people are more likely to have clothing or other articles bearing tobacco logos. The most likely age groups to have an article with a tobacco brand or logo are 25-34 year olds (17.2%) and 35-44 year olds (16.9%).

Have a Piece of Clothing or Other Item that has a Tobacco Brand or Logo on it by Age (N = 6,483)



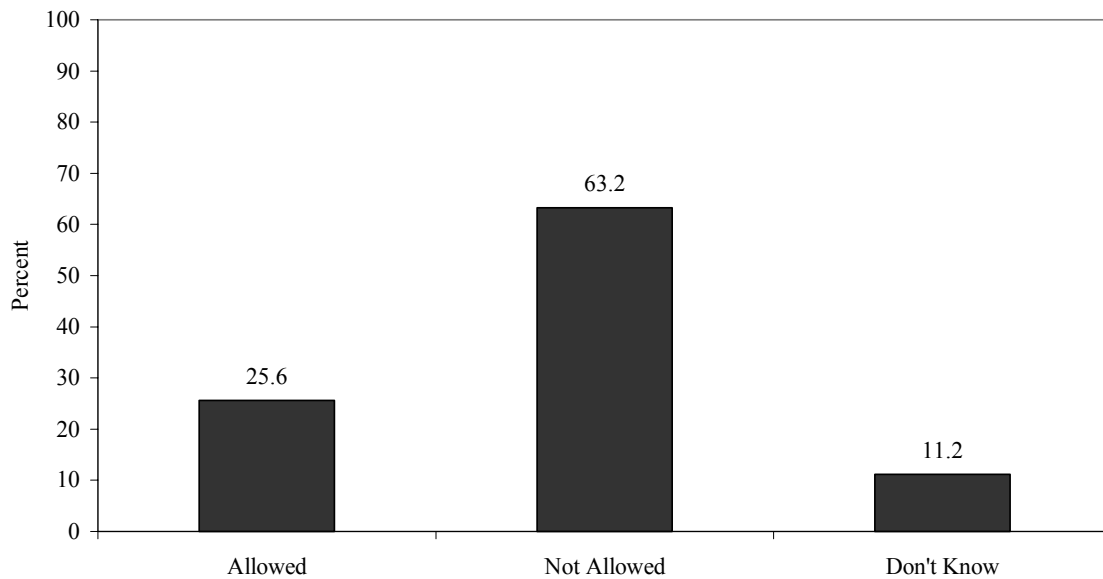
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q105

Coupons in Packs of Cigarettes

Six in 10 Nebraskans (63.2%) think that tobacco companies should not be allowed to include coupons in cigarette packs that can be used to obtain promotional items that may be appealing to teenagers, such as hats, t-shirts, jackets or caps.

Think Tobacco Companies Should be Allowed to Include Coupons in Cigarette Packs that Can be Used to Obtain Promotional Items that May be Appealing to Teenagers (N = 6,574)



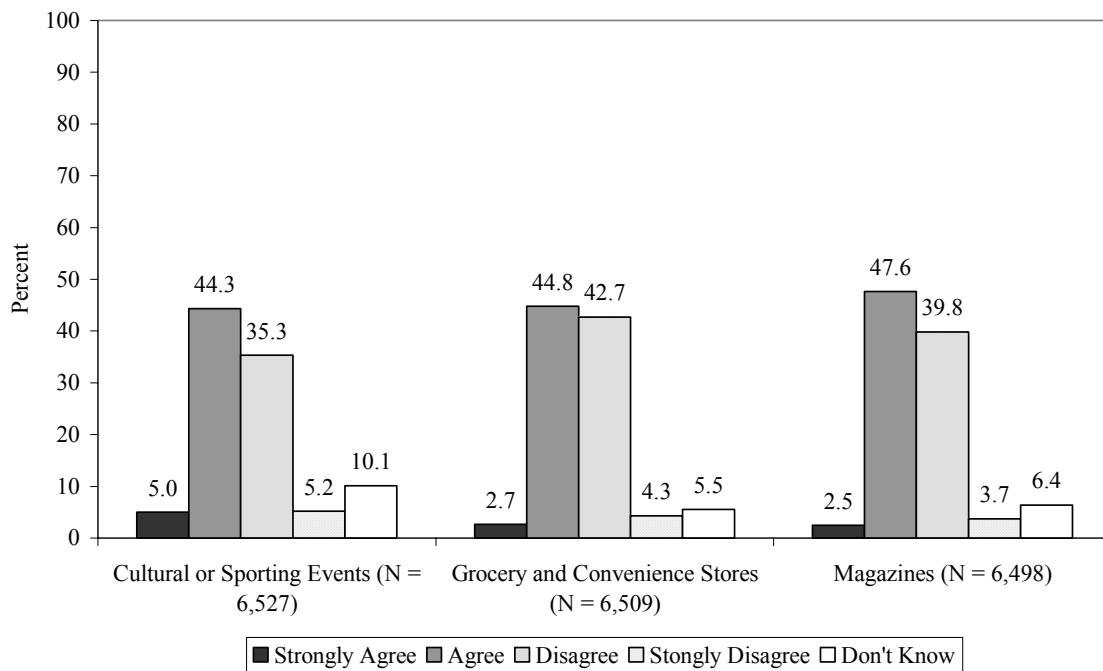
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q106

Acceptability of Tobacco Advertising

About half of Nebraskans agree that it is acceptable for tobacco companies to sponsor cultural or sporting events (49.3%), to or advertise at grocery stores (47.4%) or in magazines (50.1%). It is interesting to note, however, that feelings about tobacco advertising are not particularly strong. No more than one in 10 said they strongly agree or strongly disagree to any of these items. Moreover, for each item, the proportion of “don’t know” responses is higher than the proportion of strongly agree or strongly disagree responses.

Agree that it is Acceptable to Advertise at or in the Following Places.



Base: All Respondents

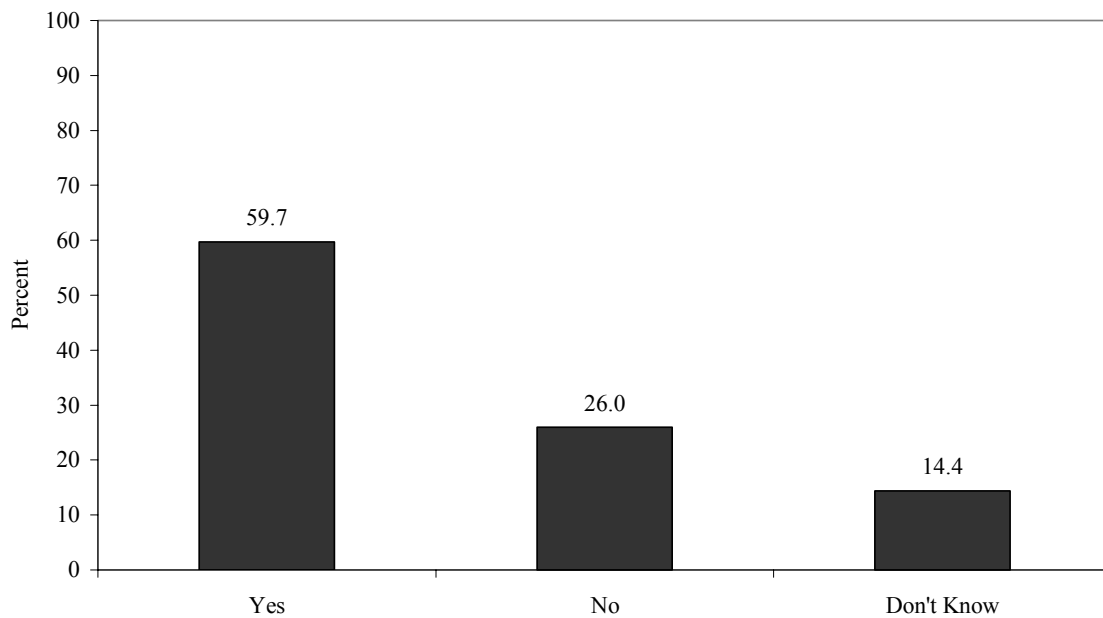
Survey Questions: q107, q108, q109

Opinions of Youth Tobacco Use

Concerns about Teenage Smoking

Three in five (59.7%) Nebraskans believe that teenage tobacco use is considered a serious problem in their community, 26.0% do not, and 14.4% don't know.

Tobacco Use by Teenagers is Considered a Serious Problem in Your Community. N = 6,109.

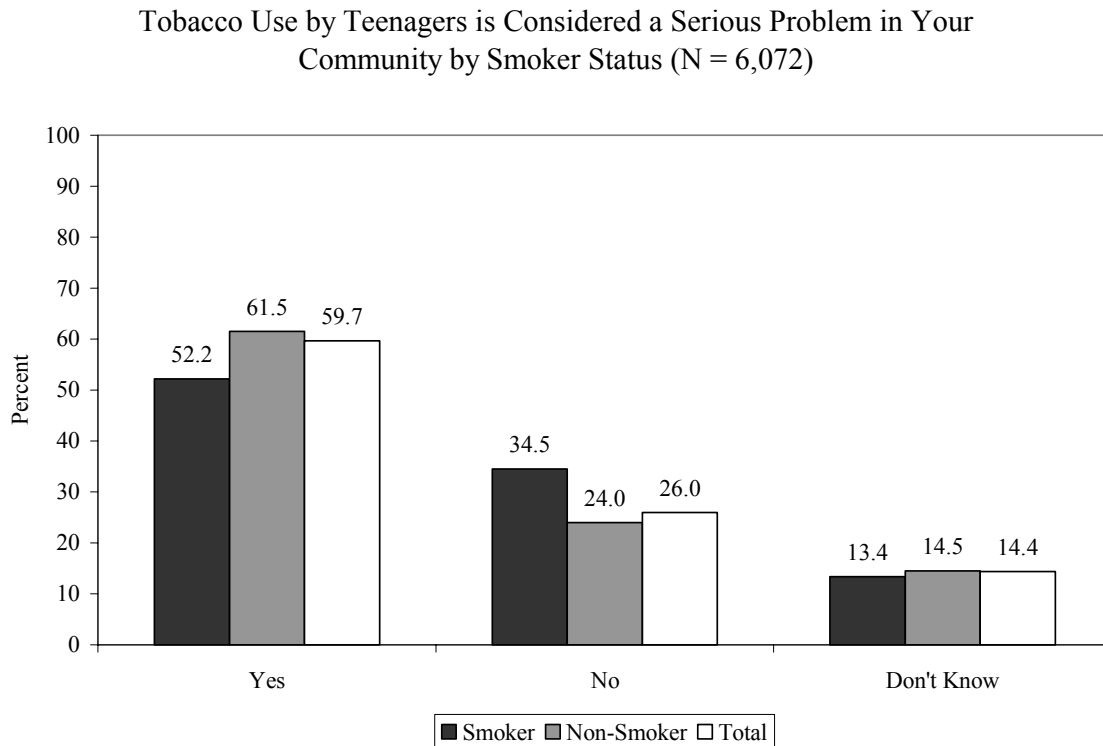


Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q131

Concerns about Teenage Smoking by Smoker Status

Smokers are less likely to agree that teenage tobacco use is considered a serious problem in their community compared to non-smokers (52.2% vs. 61.5%).



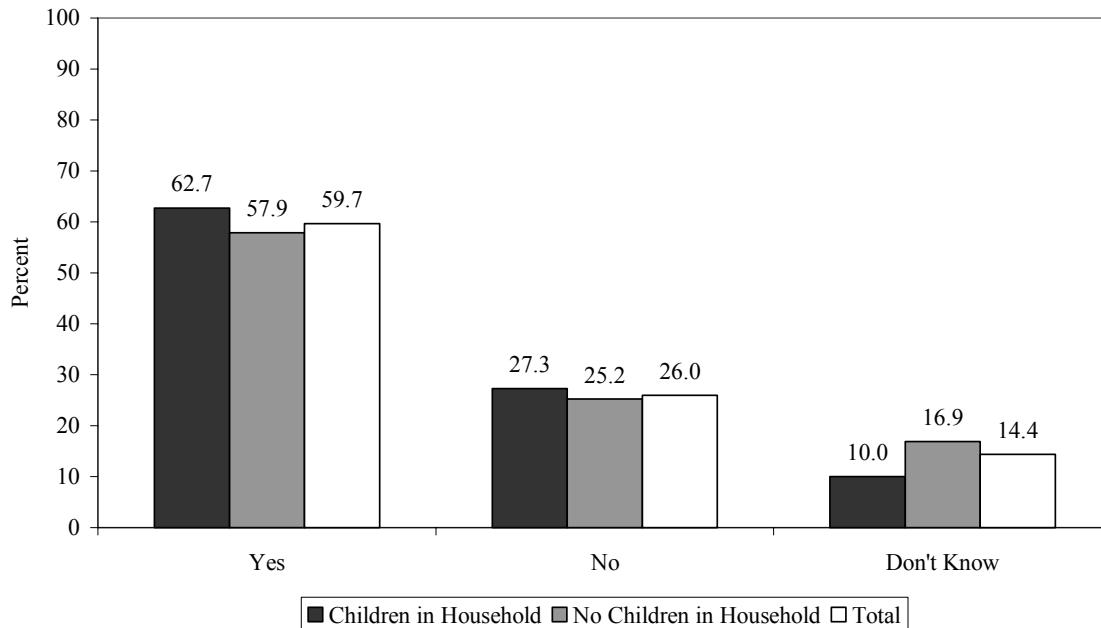
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q131

Concerns about Teenage Smoking by Children in the Household

Nebraskans with children in the household are significantly more likely to agree that teenage tobacco use is considered a serious problem in their community than people without children in the household (62.7% vs. 57.9%).

Tobacco Use by Teenagers is Considered a Serious Problem in Your Community by Children in the Household (N = 6,094)



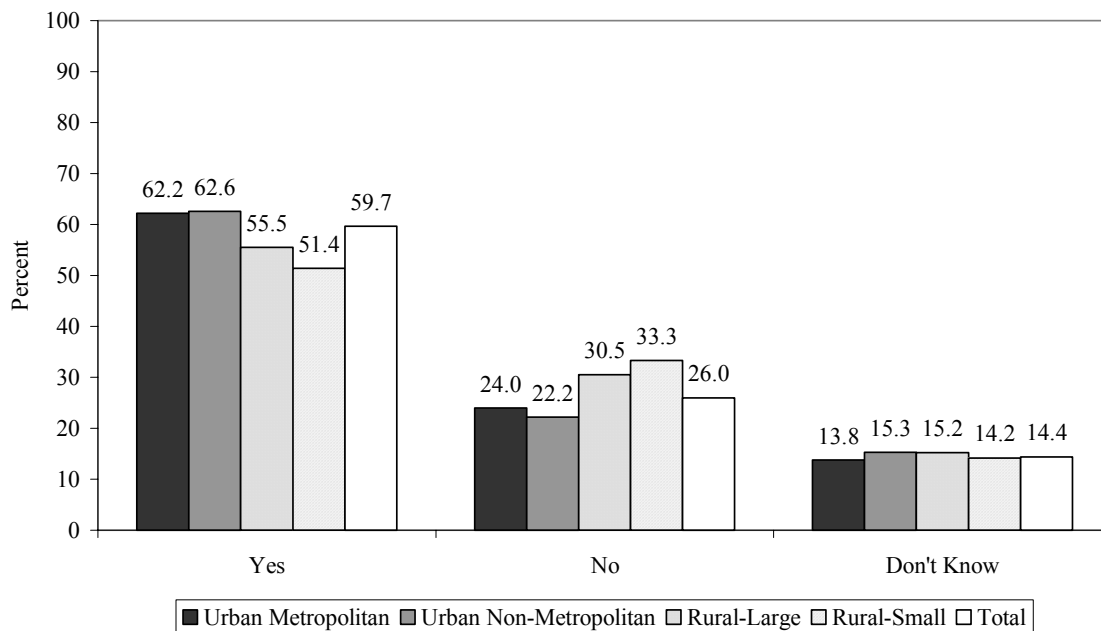
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q131

Concerns about Teenage Smoking by Urban/Rural Locations

Residents in Nebraska's urban areas are significantly more likely to agree teenage tobacco use is considered a serious problem in their community. For instance, more than six in 10 (62.2% to 62.6%) urban residents cite this as a community concern, while only 55.5% of rural-large and 51.4% of rural-small residents say that their communities are concerned about teenage tobacco use.

Tobacco Use by Teenagers is Considered a Serious Problem in Your Community by Urban/Rural Locations (N = 6,094)

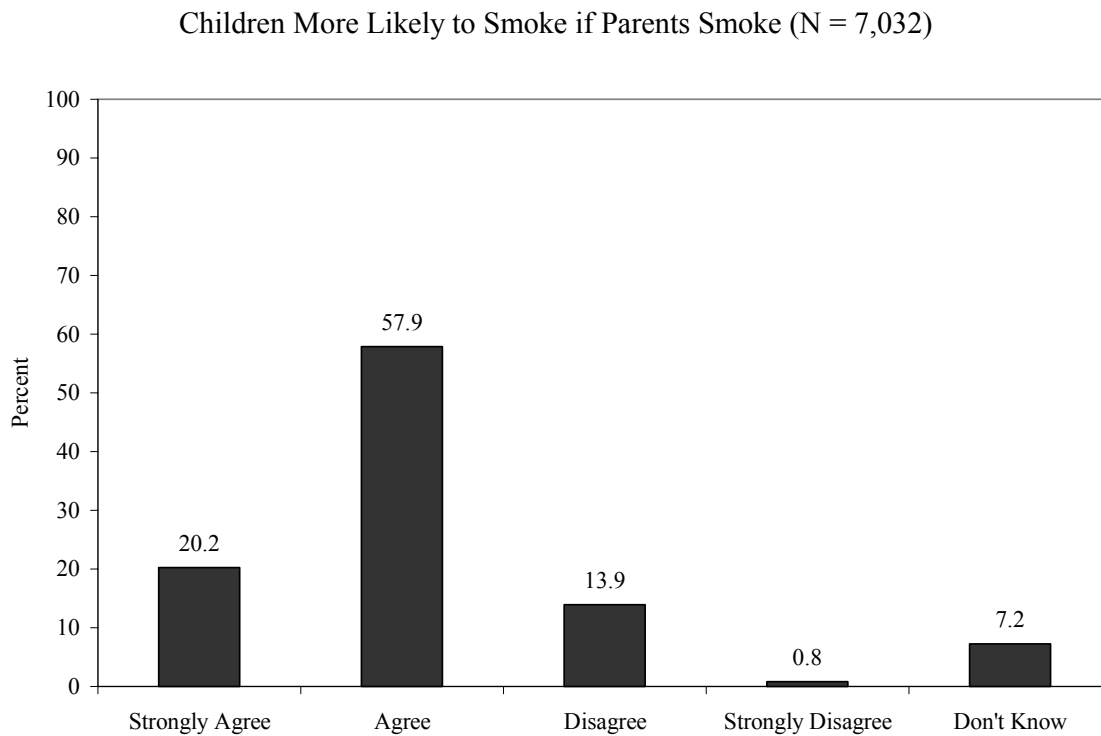


Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q131

Children More Likely to Smoke if Parents Smoke

Nearly eight in 10 (78.1%) Nebraskans agree or strongly agree that children are more likely to smoke if their parents smoke, 14.7% disagree or strongly disagree, and 7.2% say that they don't know if this is true.



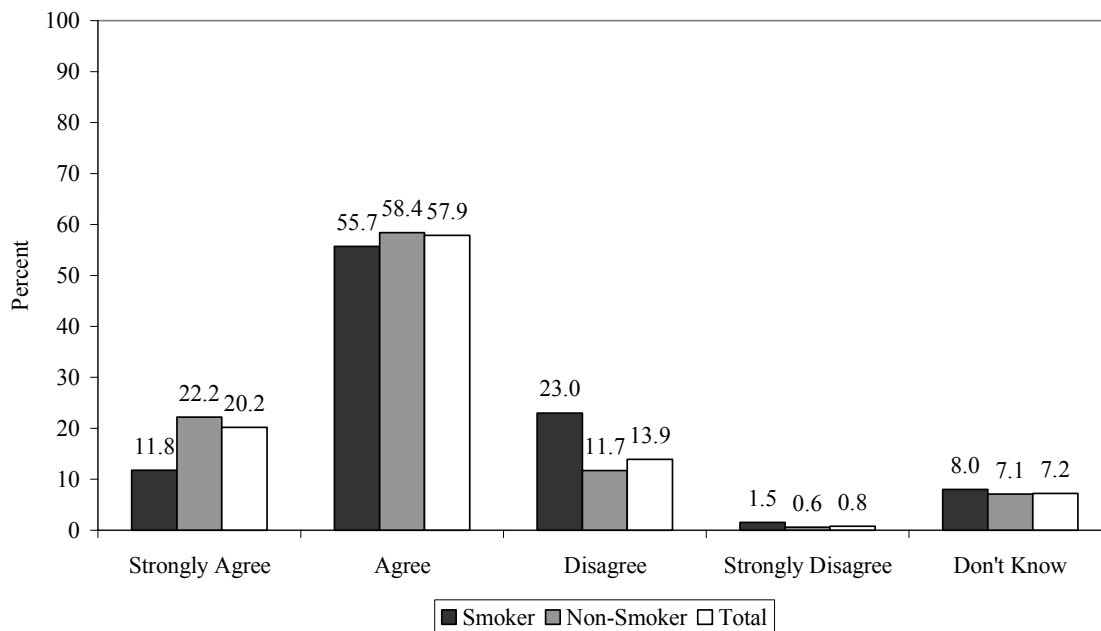
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q48

Children More Likely to Smoke if Parents Smoke by Smoker Status

Smokers and non-smokers are about equally likely to agree (55.7% and 58.4% respectively) that children of smokers are more likely to take up the habit. However, non-smokers are significantly more likely to strongly agree to this than smokers (22.2% vs. 11.8%). Likewise, smokers are significantly more likely than non-smokers to disagree that children are more likely to smoke if their parents do (23.0% vs. 11.7%).

Children More Likely to Smoke if Parents Smoke by Smoker Status (N = 6,996)



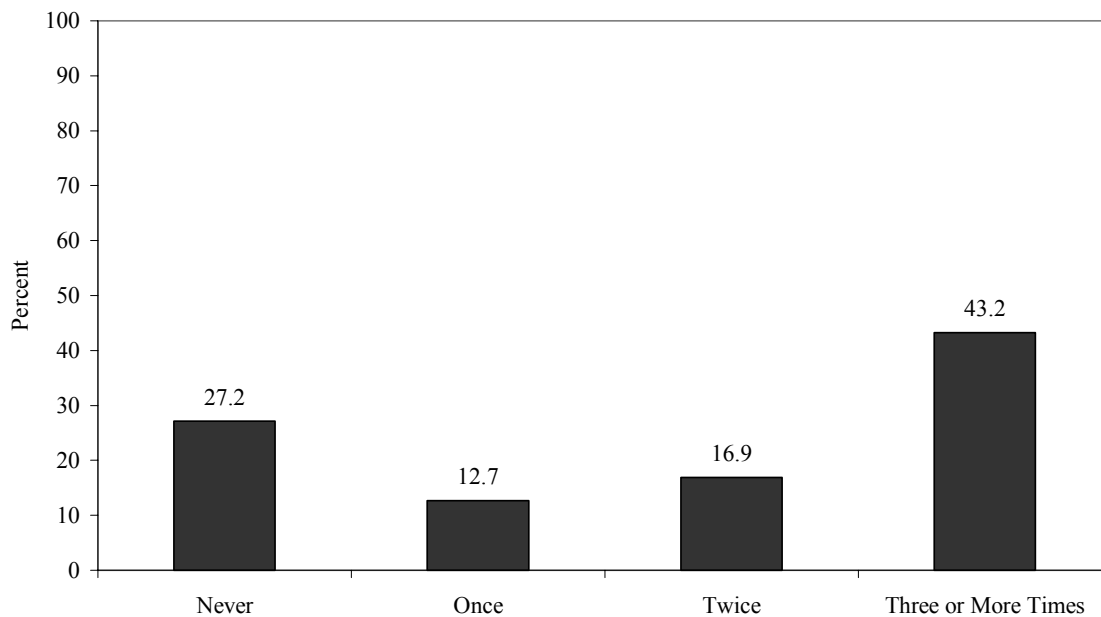
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q48

Talk to Child about Tobacco Rules

About three in four (72.8%) Nebraskans with a child in the household have talked to him/her at least once in the last six months about what he/she can or cannot do when it comes to tobacco. One in 10 (12.7%) have talked to their child once, 16.9% have talked to the child twice, and 45.2% have talked to child three or more times.

Talked to Child about What He/She Can or Cannot Do When it Comes to Tobacco in the Last Six Months (N = 1,609)



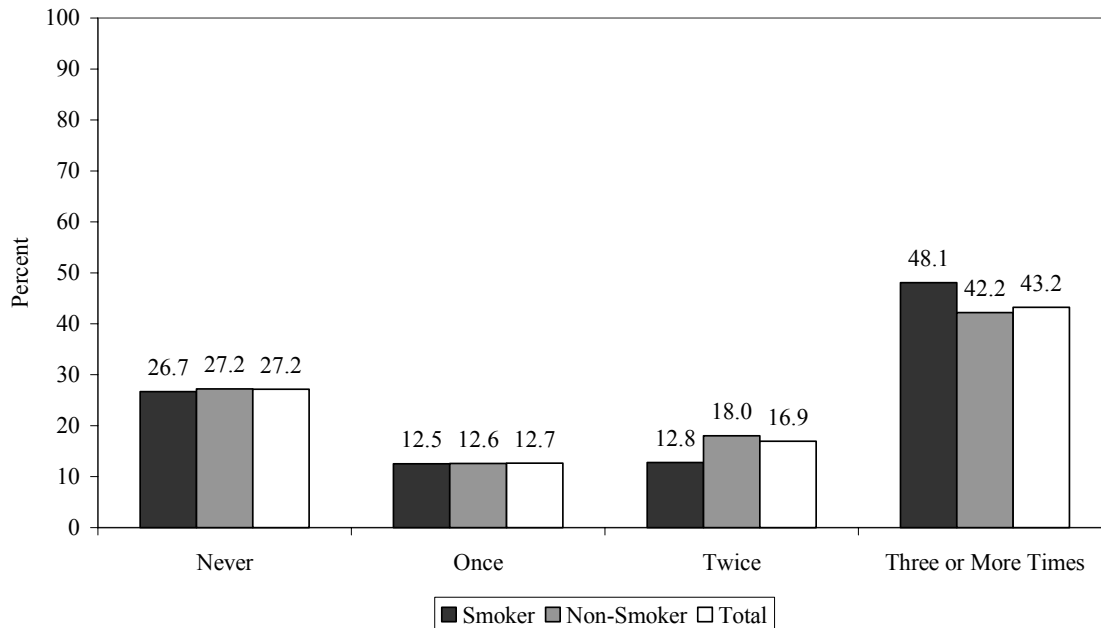
Base: Respondents with Children in the Household (Respondents were only asked about the child closest to age 10 if there was more than one child in the household.)

Survey Question: q135

Talk to Child about Tobacco Rules by Smoker Status

There is not a significant difference between smokers and non-smokers in regards to how often they talk to their child about what he/she can and cannot do when it comes to tobacco.

Talked to Child about What He/She Can or Cannot Do When it Comes to Tobacco in the Last Six Months by Smoker Status (N = 1,600)



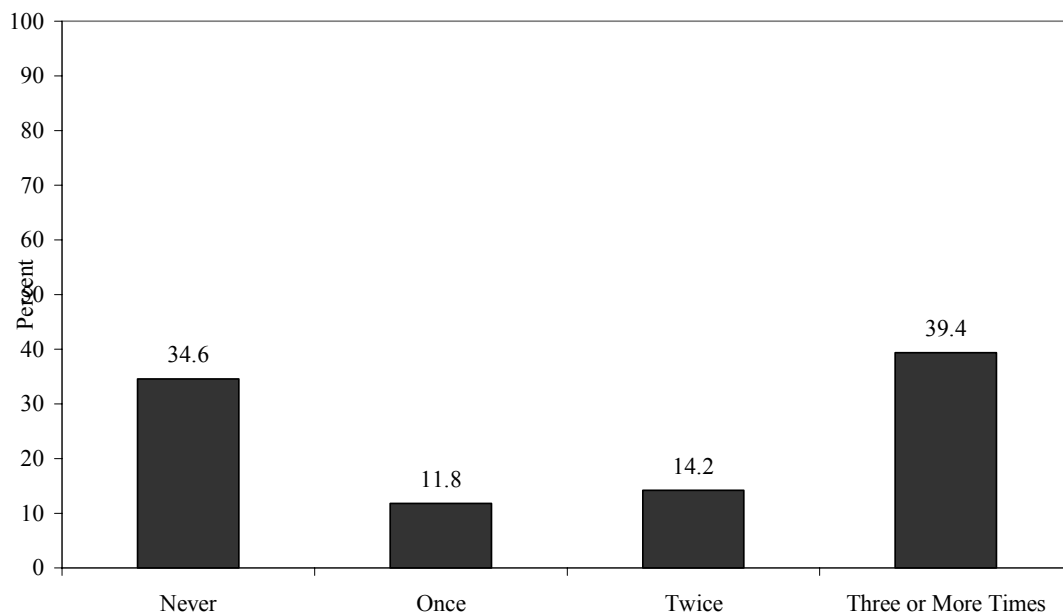
Base: Respondents with Children in the Household (Respondents were only asked about the child closest to age 10 if there was more than one child in the household.)

Survey Question: q135

Tell Child that He/She Cannot Use Tobacco

Two-thirds (65.4%) of Nebraskans with a child in the household have told them at least once in the last six months that he/she cannot use tobacco. One in 10 (11.8%) told the child once, 14.2% told the child twice, and 39.4% told the child three or more times.

Told Child in the Last Six Months that He/She Cannot Use Tobacco (N = 1,592)



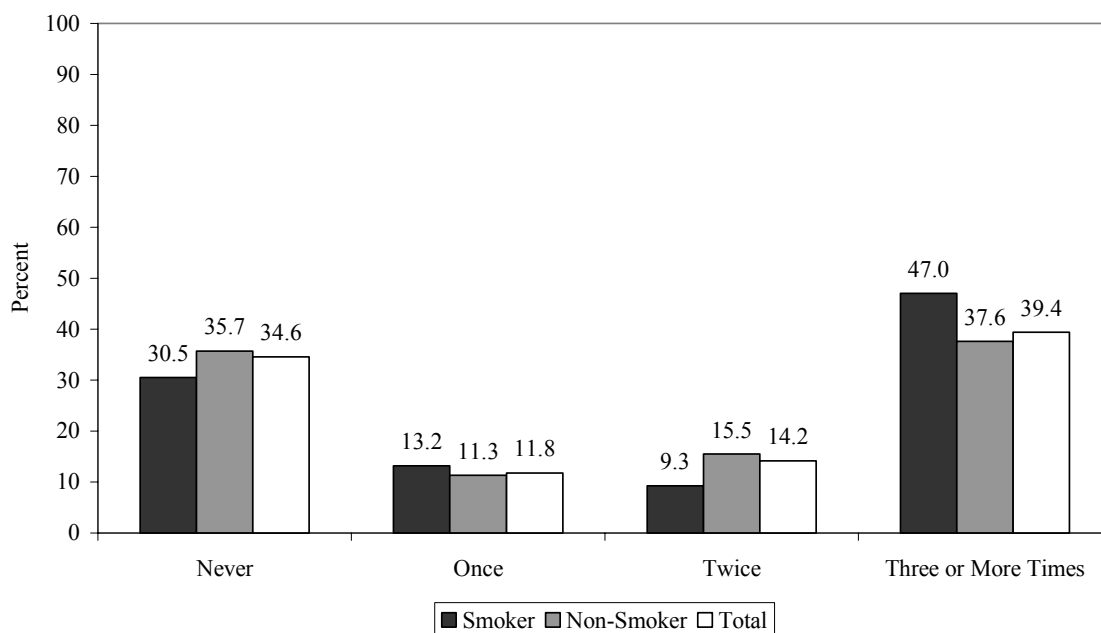
Base: Respondents with Children in the Household (Respondents were only asked about the child closest to age 10 if there was more than one child in the household.)

Survey Question: q135

Tell Child that He/She Cannot Use Tobacco by Smoker Status

The graphs above showed that smokers and non-smokers talked to their child about tobacco rules with equal frequency. Interestingly, the graph below shows that *smokers* have told their child significantly more in the last six months that he/she cannot use tobacco than non-smokers. In the last six months, smokers are more likely to have told their child that he/she cannot smoke at least once (69.5% and 64.3%) and three or more times (47.0% vs. 37.6%).

Told Child in the Last Six Months that He/She Cannot Use Tobacco by Smoker Status (N = 1,585)



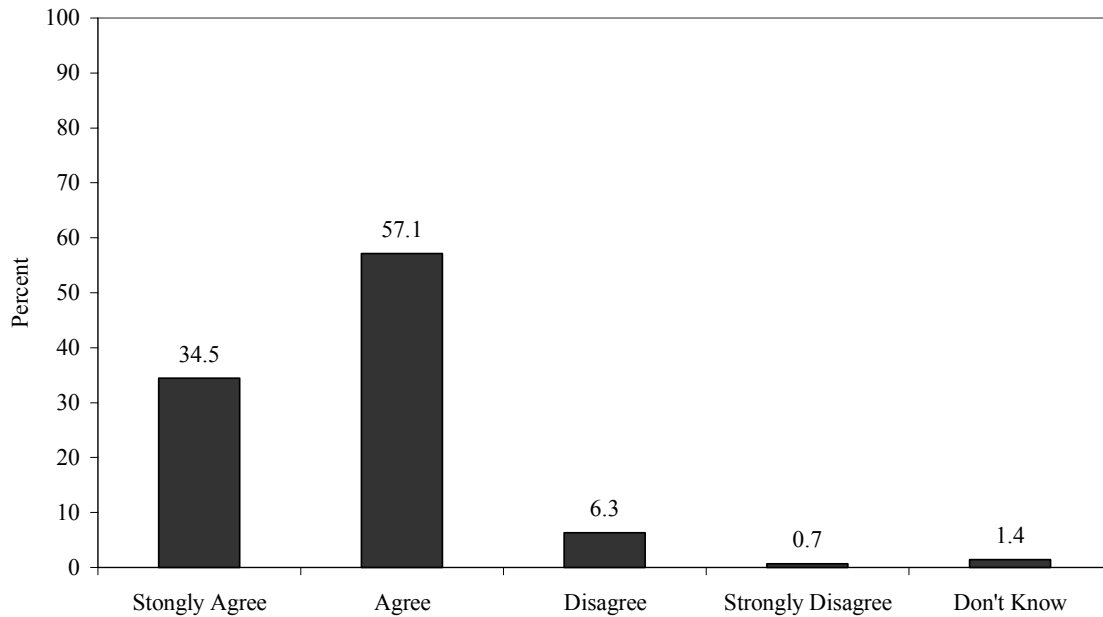
Base: Respondents with Children in the Household (Respondents were only asked about the child closest to age 10 if there was more than one child in the household.)

Survey Question: q135

Adult Smoking on School Grounds

Nebraskans by and large do not believe adults should be allowed to smoke on school grounds or at any school events. One in three (34.5%) strongly agree to this and 57.1% agree.

Tobacco Use by Adults Should Not be Allowed on School Grounds or at Any School Events (N = 6,181)



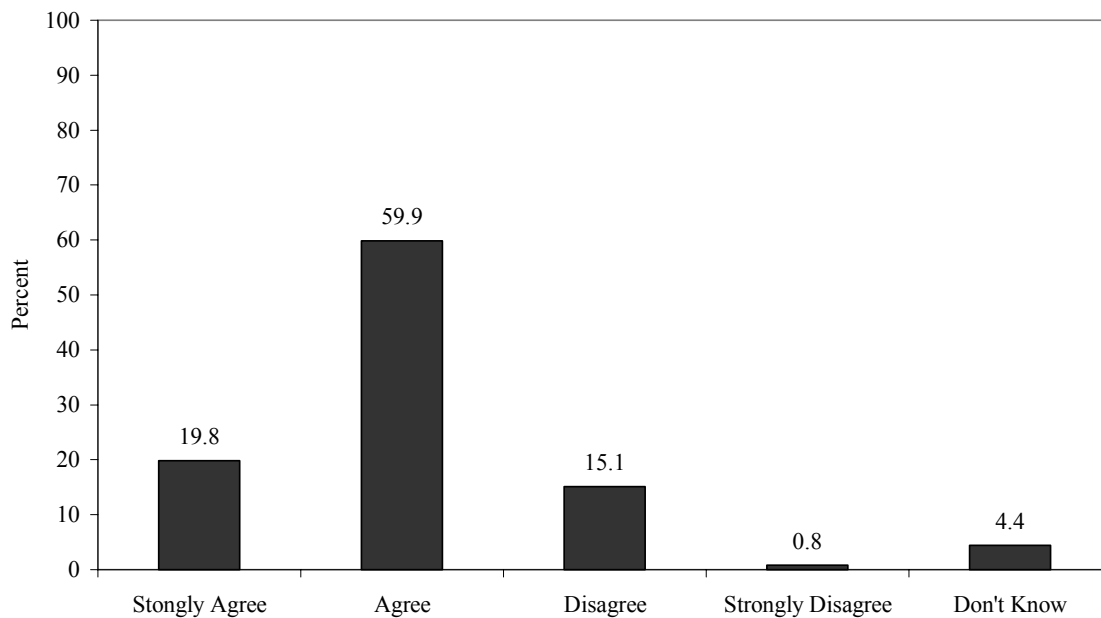
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q136

School Rules Regarding Clothing with Tobacco Logos

Four in five (79.7%) Nebraskans agree or strongly agree that schools should prohibit students from wearing clothing or bringing gear with tobacco logos.

Schools Should Prohibit Students from Wearing Clothing or Bringing Gear with Tobacco Logos to School (N = 6,165)

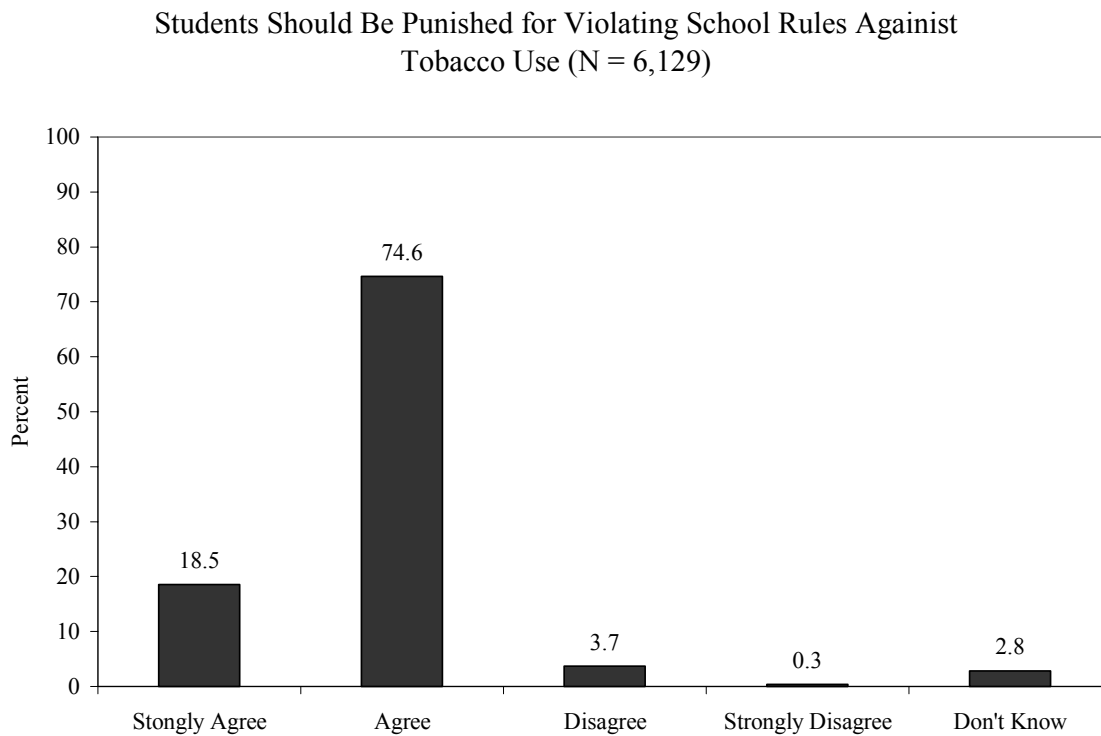


Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q127

Student Punishment for Violating School Tobacco Rules

There is overwhelming agreement in Nebraska that schools should take action when students break school tobacco rules; 93.1% agree or strongly agree that student tobacco rule violators should be punished.

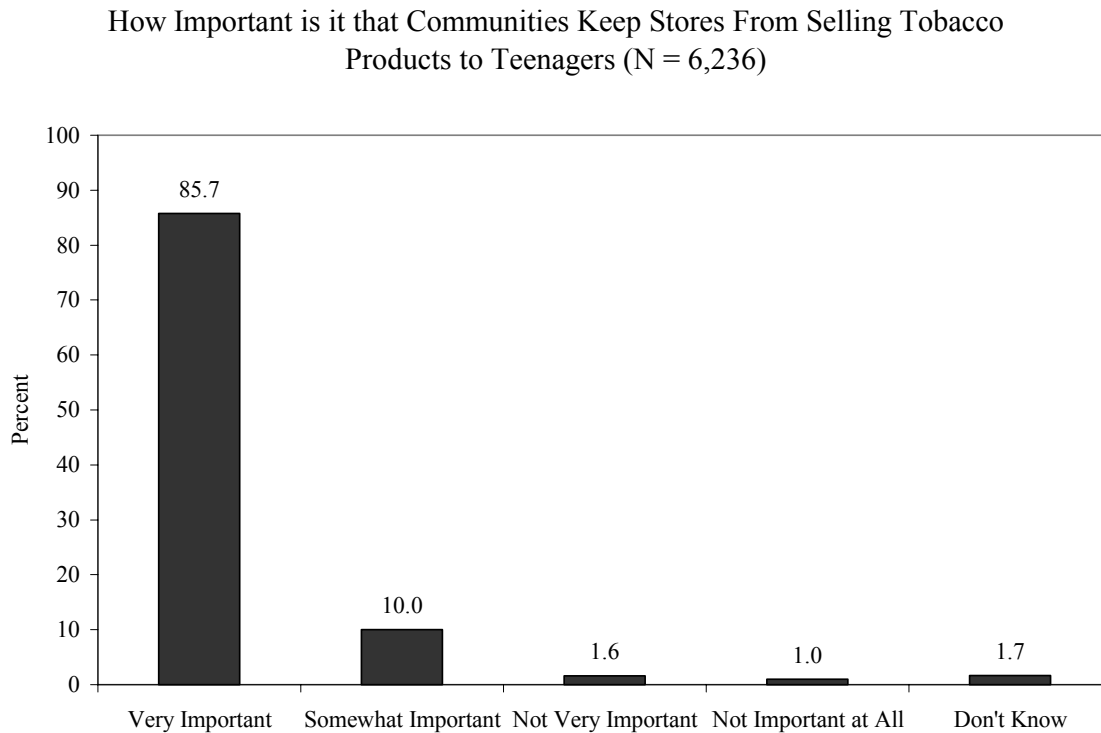


Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q130

Important to Keep Stores from Selling Tobacco to Teenagers

Almost all Nebraskans say it is very important (85.7%) or somewhat important (10.0%) to keep stores from selling tobacco to teenagers.



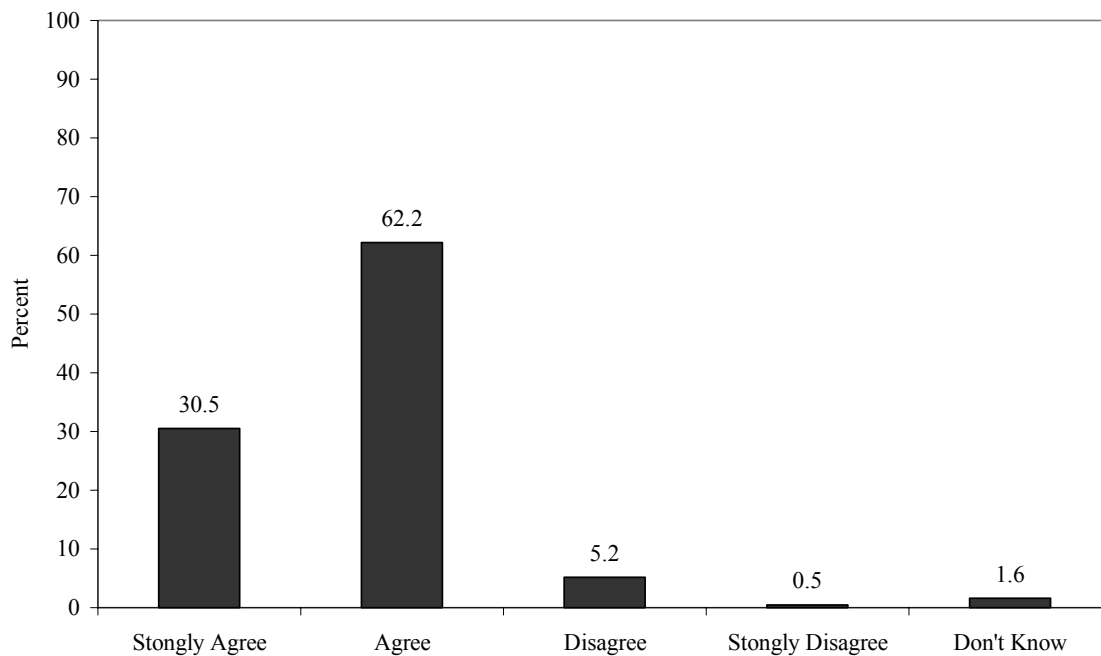
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q124

Penalizing Stores for Selling Tobacco to Minors

Nine in 10 (92.7%) of the respondents agree or strongly agree that stores should be penalized for selling tobacco products to anyone under 18.

Stores Should be Penalized for Selling Tobacco to Minors (N = 6,418)



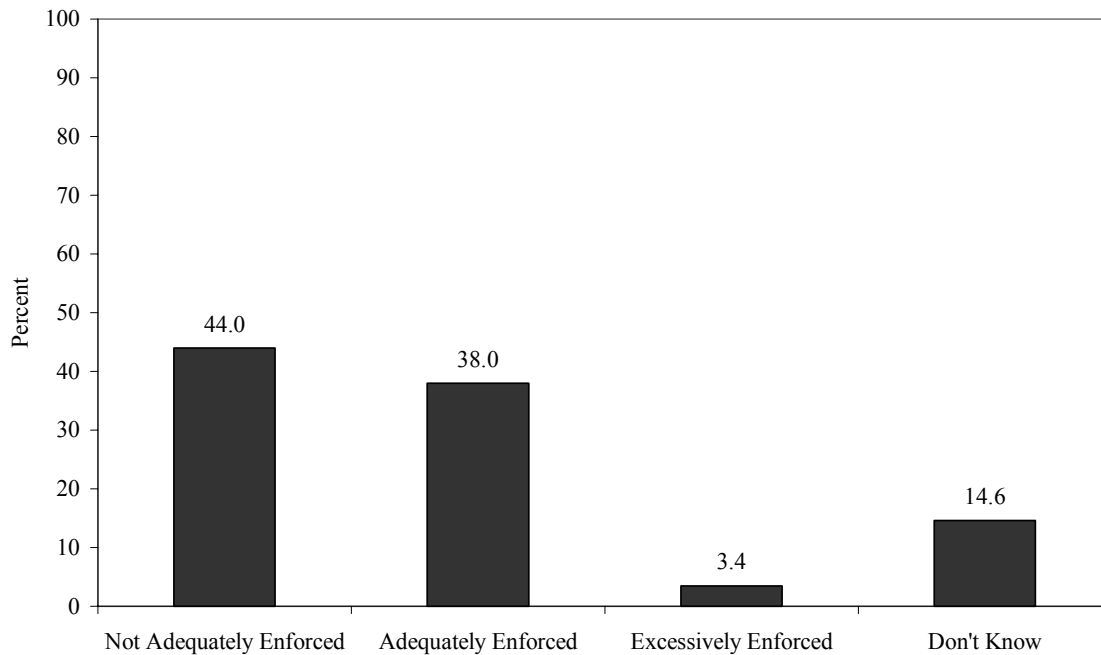
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q116

Enforcement of Laws Banning the Sale of Tobacco to Minors

A plurality of Nebraskans (44.0%) believe that laws banning the sale of tobacco products to minors have not been adequately enforced. On the other hand, 38.0% feel that laws are adequately enforced and 3.4% say that laws are excessively enforced. The remaining 14.6% do not know.

Enforcement Laws Banning Selling Tobacco to Minors (N = 6,113)

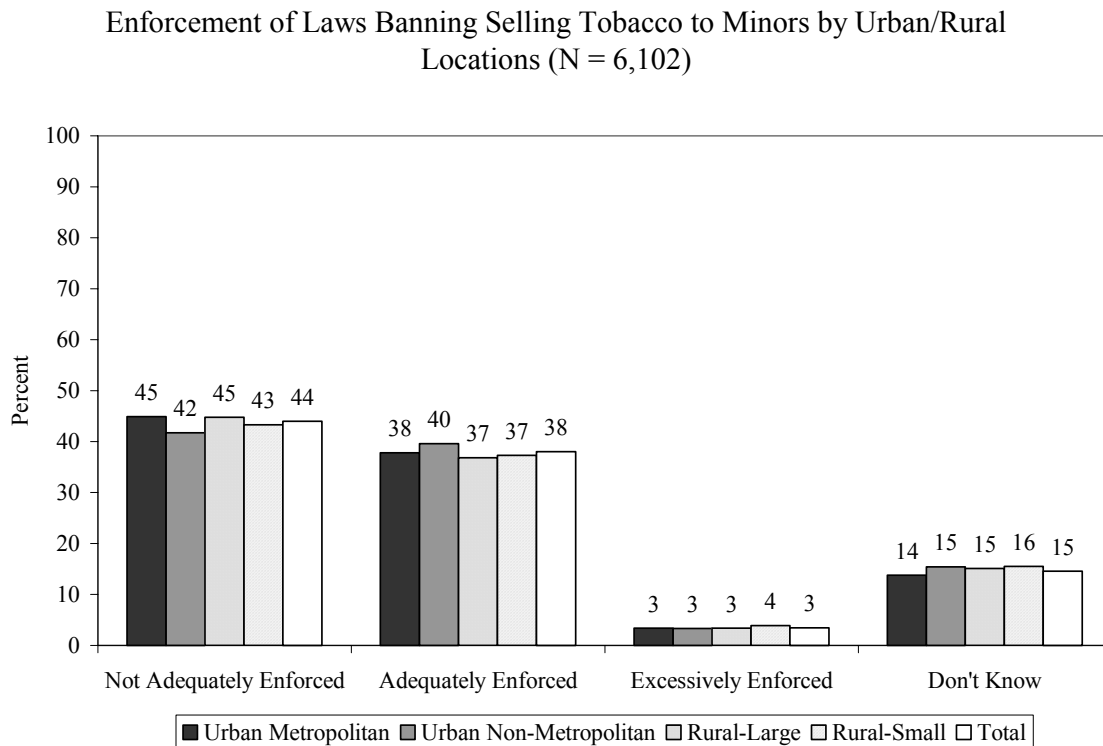


Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q130

Enforcement of Laws Banning the Sale of Tobacco to Minors by Urban and Rural Locations

There are not significant differences in opinions about enforcement of laws banning selling tobacco to minors in urban and rural areas of the state. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)



Base: All Respondents

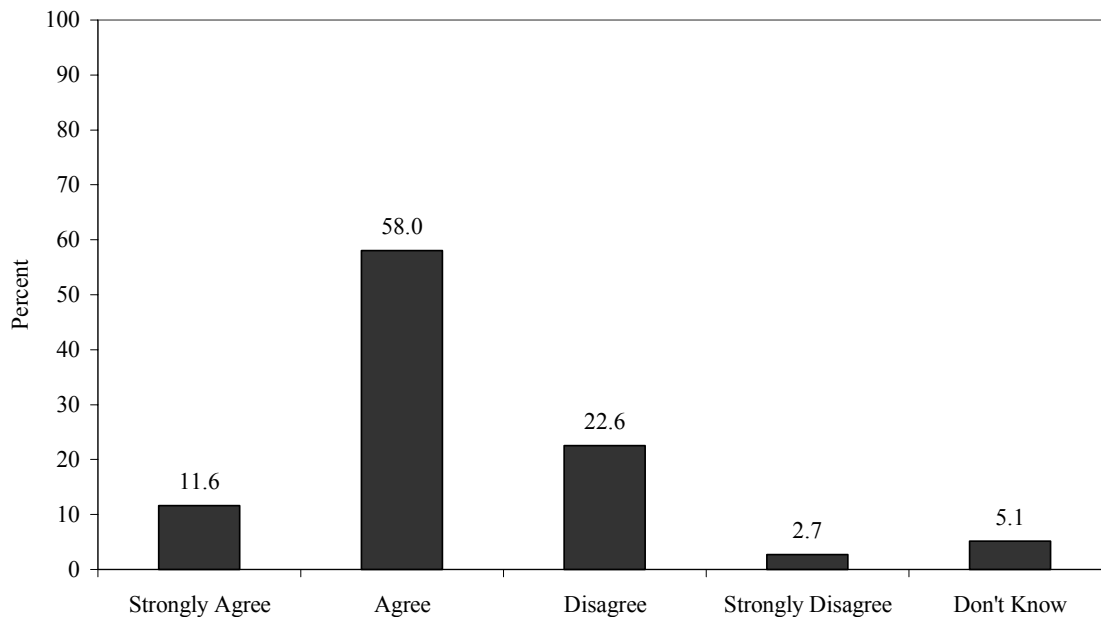
Survey Question: q130

Taxation and Funding for Tobacco Prevention Programs

Support for Tax Increases to Fund Programs to Enforce Laws that Prevent the Sale of Tobacco to Minors

Seven in 10 (69.6%) Nebraskans agree or strongly agree that state tobacco taxes should be increased to help fund programs to enforce laws that prevent the sale of tobacco to minors.

State Tobacco Taxes Should be Increased to Fund Programs to Enforce Laws that Prevent Sales of Tobacco to Minors (N = 6,374)

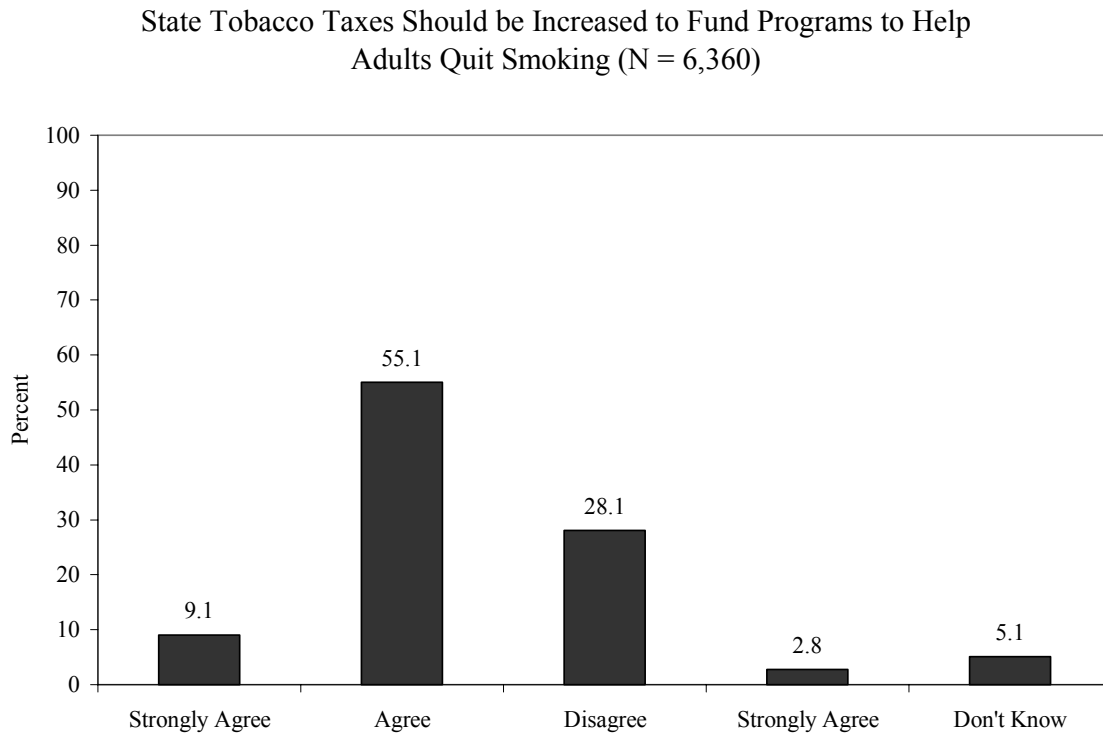


Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q118

Support Tobacco Tax Increases to Fund Programs to Help Adults Quit Smoking

Nearly two-thirds (64.2%) of Nebraska adults agree or strongly agree that state tobacco taxes should be increased to fund programs to help adults quit smoking.



Base: All Respondents

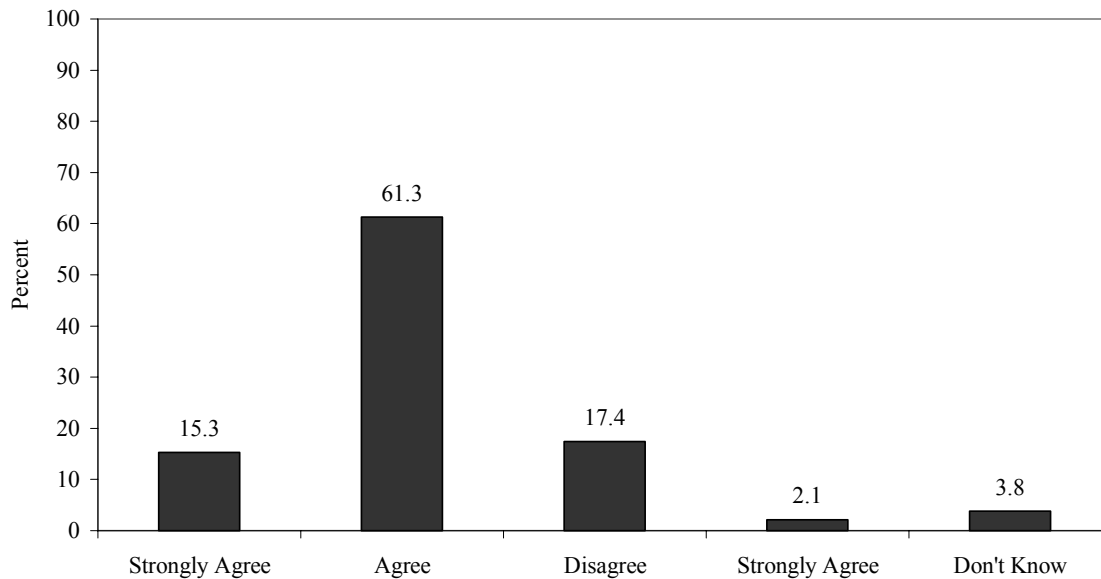
Survey Question: All Respondents

Support Tobacco Tax Increases to Fund Programs to Help Youth Quit Smoking

Three in four (76.6%) of Nebraskans agree or strongly agree that state tobacco taxes should be increased to fund programs to prevent young people from starting to use tobacco and help young people tobacco users quit.

This graph and the two below show Nebraskans general willingness to increase state tobacco taxes. Each tax increase proposal enjoys the majority support, but there is more support for youth prevention and cessation.

State Tobacco Taxes Should be Increased to Fund Education Programs to Prevent Young People from Starting to Use Tobacco and Help Young People Quit (N = 6,147)



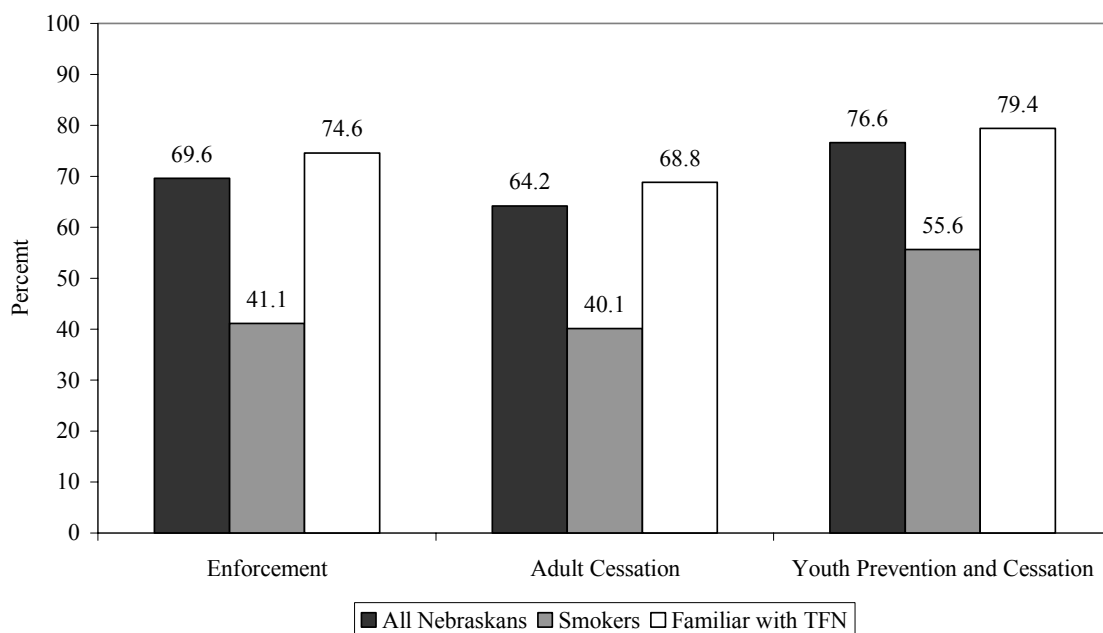
Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q128

Support for Tax Increases by Smoker Status and Awareness of Tobacco Free Nebraska

People familiar with Tobacco Free Nebraska (TFN) are more supportive of tobacco tax increases than Nebraskans at-large. This is true for each type of proposed tax increase. Smokers, on the other hand, are much less supportive of tobacco tax increases. Between 40.1% and 55.6% support some form of tax increase, with the greatest support for taxes for youth prevention and cessation programs.

Support for Three Tobacco Tax Increases by Smoker and Familiar with Tobacco Free Nebraskans



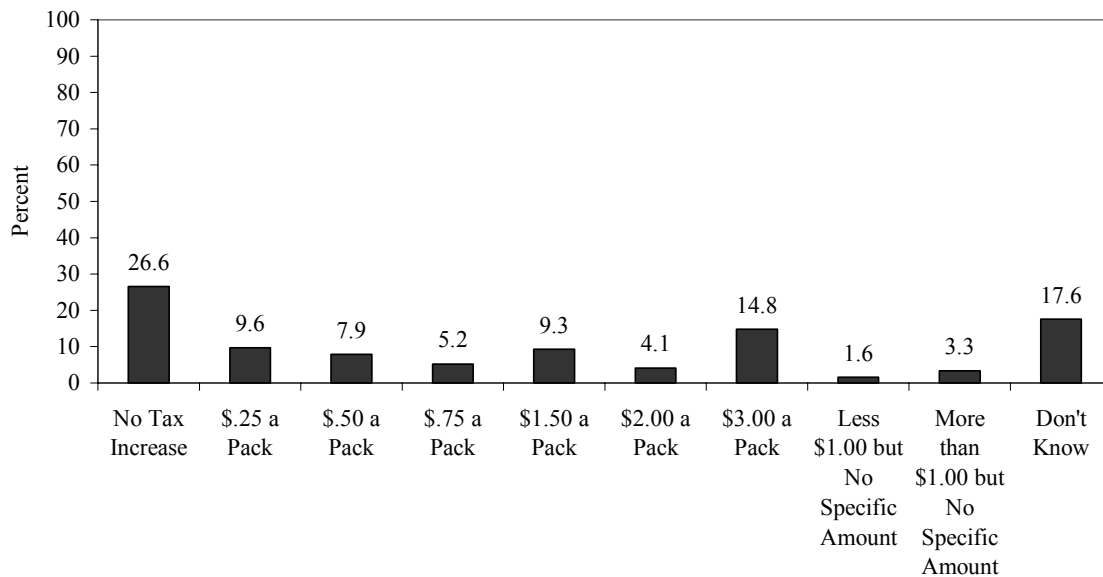
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q118, q119, q128

Level of Tax Increase

One in four (24.3%) support a tax increase of less than \$1.00, 28.3% support an increase of more than \$1.00, and another 17.6% support an increase but don't know how much it should be.*

How Much Additional Tax on a Pack of Cigarettes Would You Support if
Some or All of the Money Went to Fund Tobacco Prevention Programs
(N = 6,329)



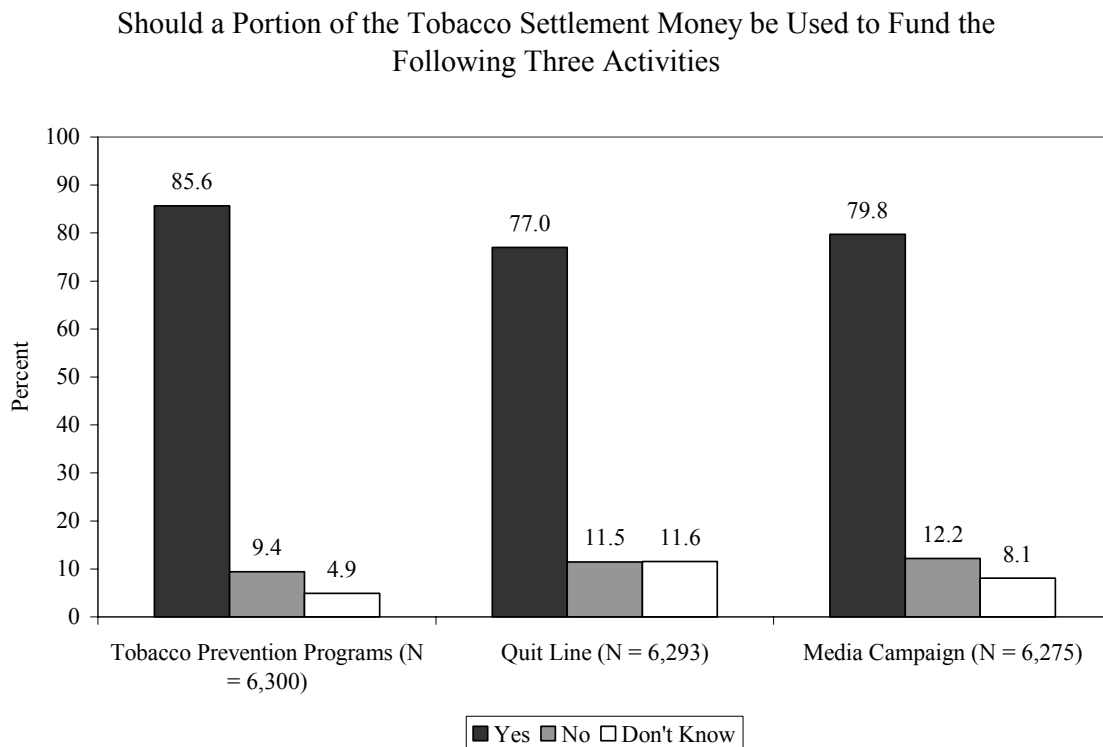
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q120, q121

* Note that the percentage of people supporting a tax increase on a pack of cigarettes is lower than those who supported tobacco tax increases to help prevent tobacco sales to minors and to support programs to help people quit. Given the design of the survey questions, it was possible for respondents to support a tax increase in one instance but not support it in another.

Use of Tobacco Settlement Money

The vast majority of Nebraskans support using a portion of the state's settlement dollars for tobacco prevention programs (85.6%), the Nebraska Tobacco Quit Line (77.0%), and the statewide tobacco prevention media campaign (79.8%).



Base: All Respondents

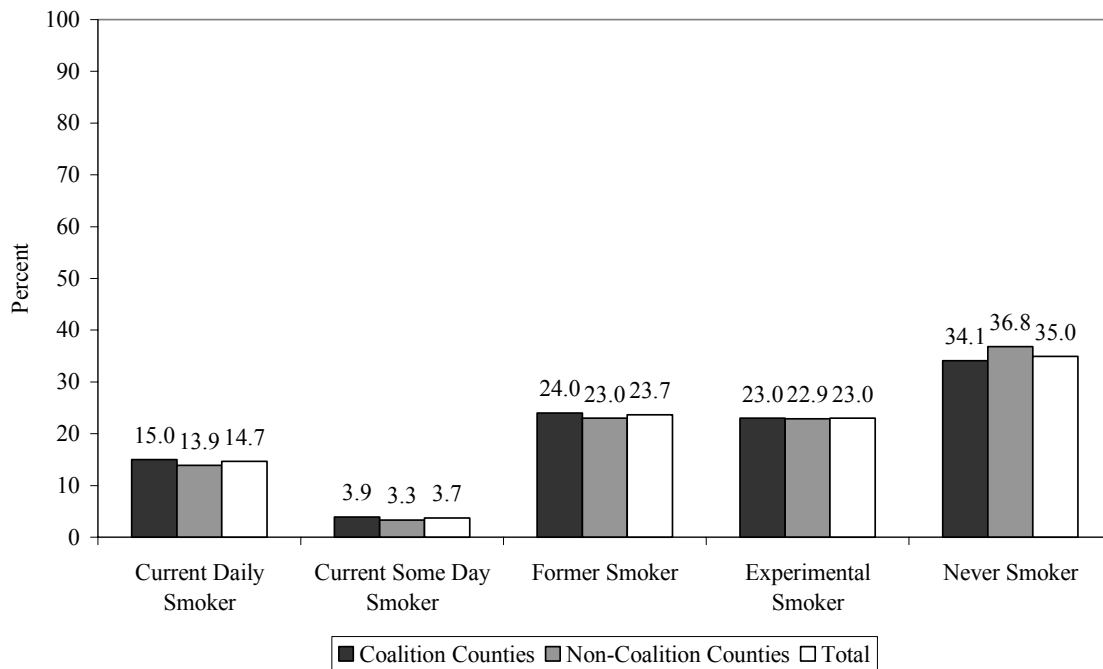
Survey Questions: q123_1, q123_2, q123_3

Nebraska Tobacco Prevention Coalition Counties

Smoker Categories by Coalition Counties

There is not a significant difference in the frequency of each smoker category between coalition counties and non-coalition counties.

Smoker Categories by Coalition Counties (N = 6,978)

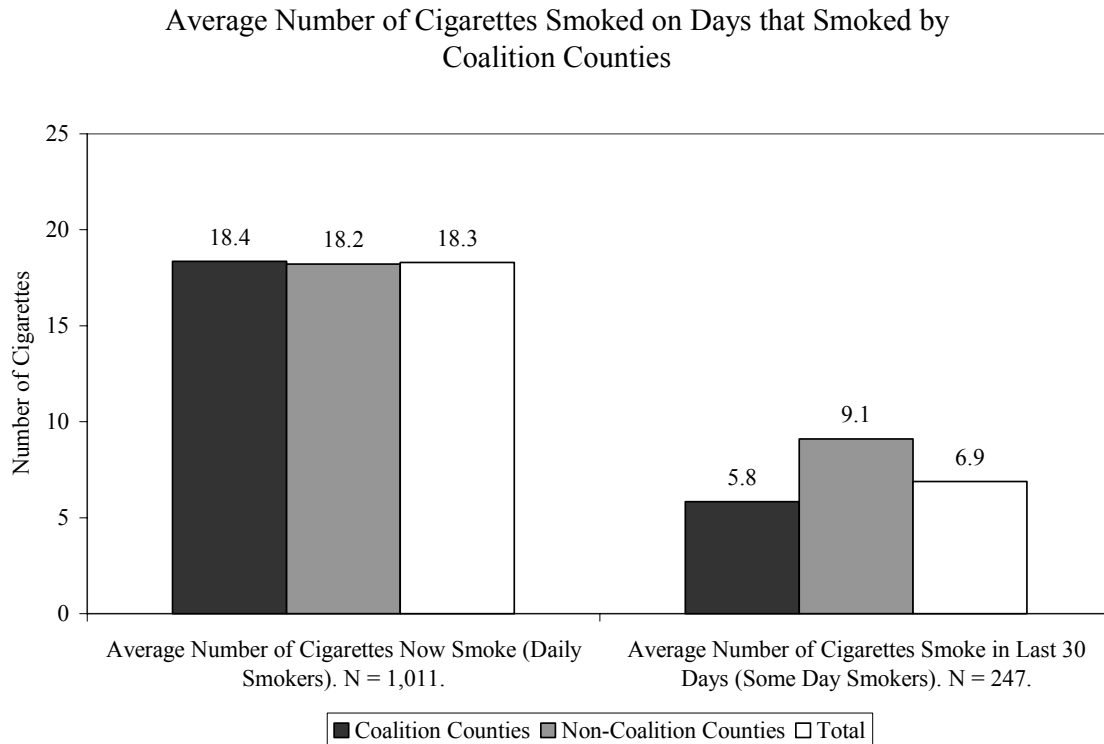


Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q2, q3, q4, qd1, qd2, qd3, qd4

Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked by Coalition Counties

Among current daily smokers, there is not a significant difference between the number of cigarettes smoked per day by coalition and non-coalition counties. However, current some day smokers in coalition counties smoke on average 3.3 cigarettes less per day than current some day smokers in non-coalition counties; a statistically significant difference.



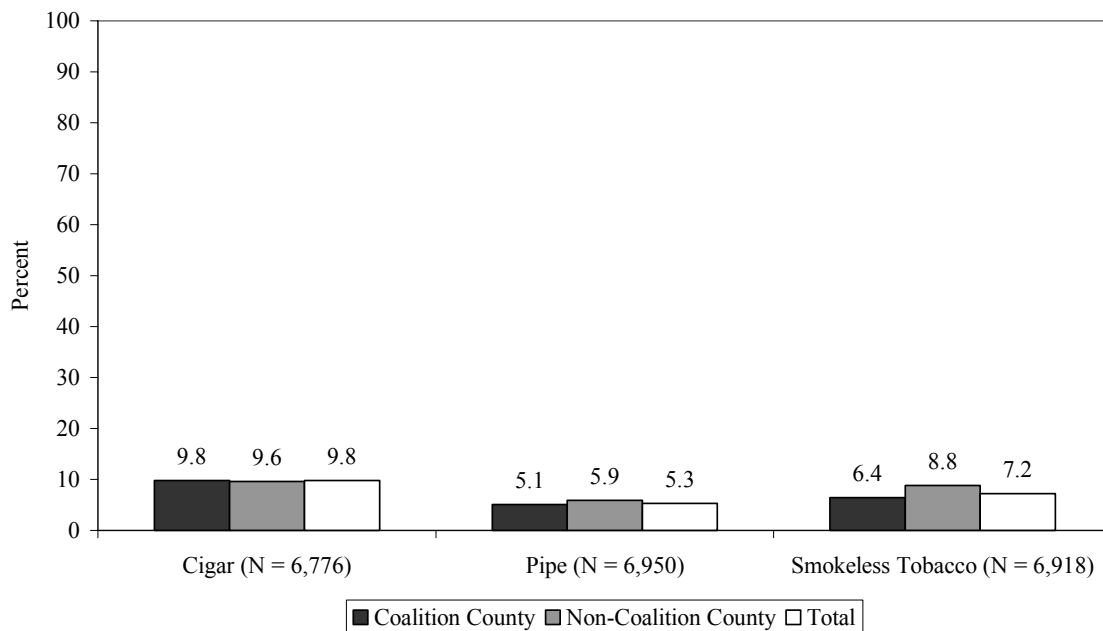
Base: Average Number of Cigarettes Now Smoke, Daily Smokers
Average Number of Cigarettes Smoke in Last 30 Days, Some Day Smokers

Survey Questions: q5, q6

Use Other Tobacco Products 20 or More Times by Coalition Counties

Residents of coalition counties are just as likely to have used cigars and pipes 20 or more times, but significantly less likely to have used smokeless tobacco 20 or more times. Nearly one in 10 (8.8%) non-coalition county adults has used smokeless tobacco 20 or more times, yet this is true of only 6.4% of coalition county adults.

Percent of Nebraskans Who Have Used the Following Tobacco Products
20 or More Times by Coalition Counties

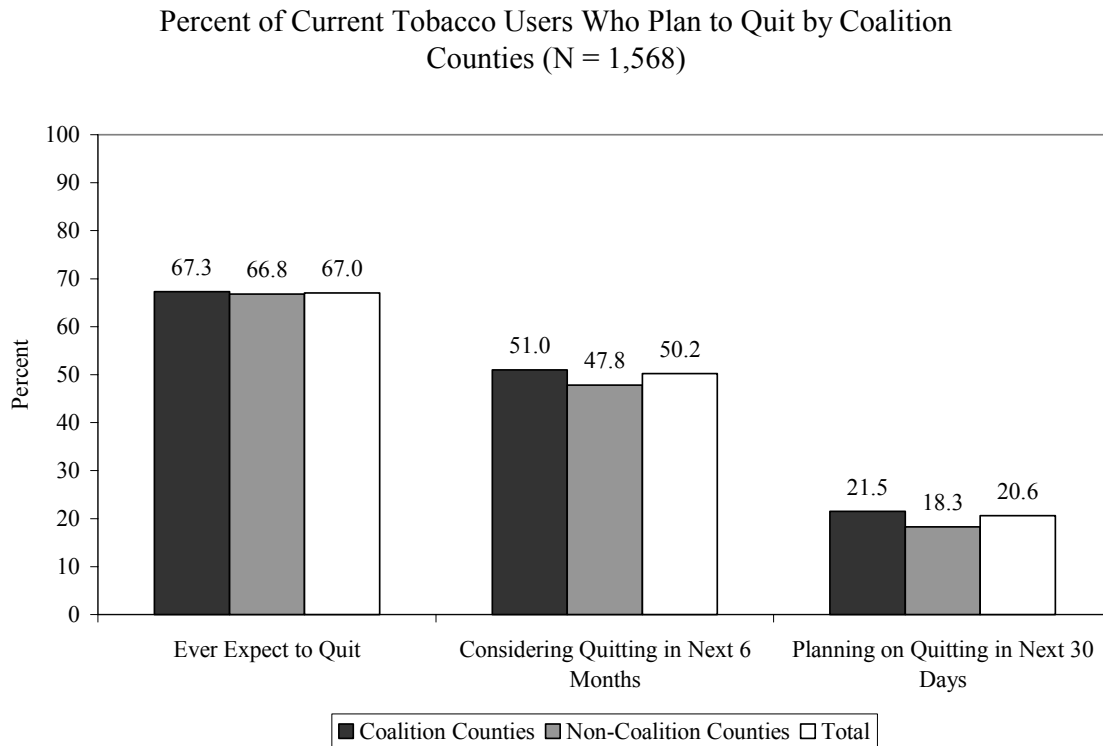


Base: All Respondents (Note: In the survey only people who indicated they had tried each product at least once were asked if they had used it 20 or more times. This figures were recalculated so that the base total reflects the entire sample. Hence, these figures are relative to the entire population as opposed to only those who have used the tobacco products 20 or more times).

Survey Questions: q14b, q16b, q18b

Current Tobacco Users Plans for Quitting by Coalition Counties

Plans to quit using tobacco do not vary in coalition and non-coalition counties. There are not statistically significant difference in plans to ever quit, quit in the next six months, or in the next 30 days.



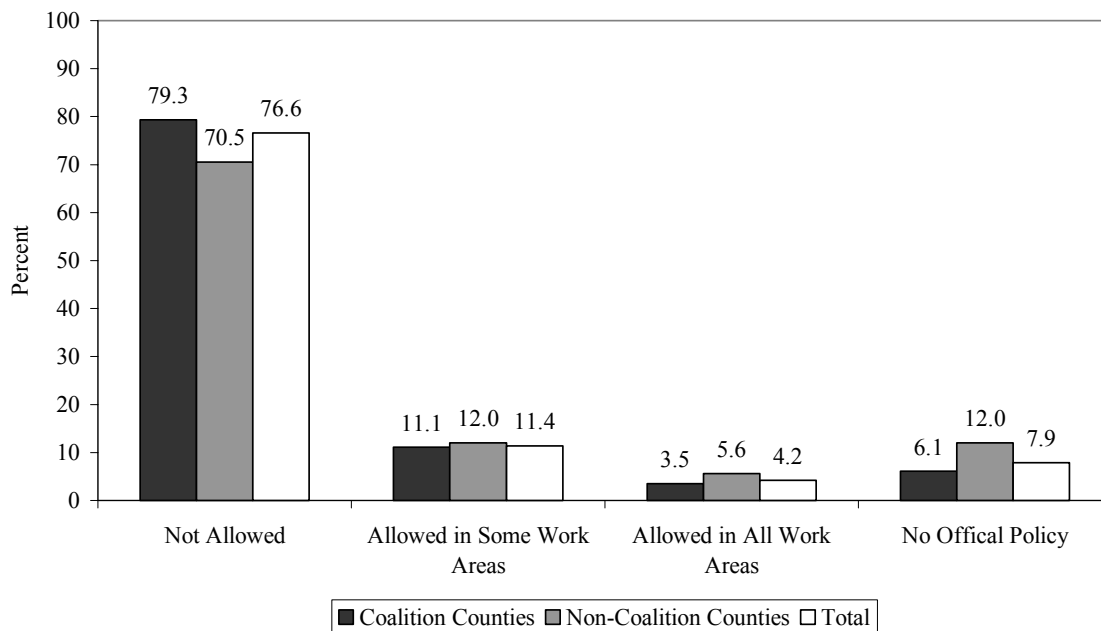
Base: Current Cigarette, Cigar, Pipe, and Smokeless Tobacco Users (Note: q27 was only asked to those who said “Yes” to q26. These number reflect a recalculated figure so that the base for q27 is equal to q26 and q28. Hence, all the above figures reflect the plans of current tobacco users.)

Survey Questions: q26, q27, q28

Smoking Policies in Employee Work Areas by Coalition Counties

Employees in coalition counties are significantly more likely to work where smoking is not allowed than non-coalition county employees (79.3% vs. 70.5%). Additionally, coalition county employees are more likely to have an official workplace smoking policy. Twelve percent of non-coalition county workers have no official smoking policy compared to 6.1% of coalition county workers.

Smoking Policies In Employee Work Areas by Coalition Counties (N = 4,156)



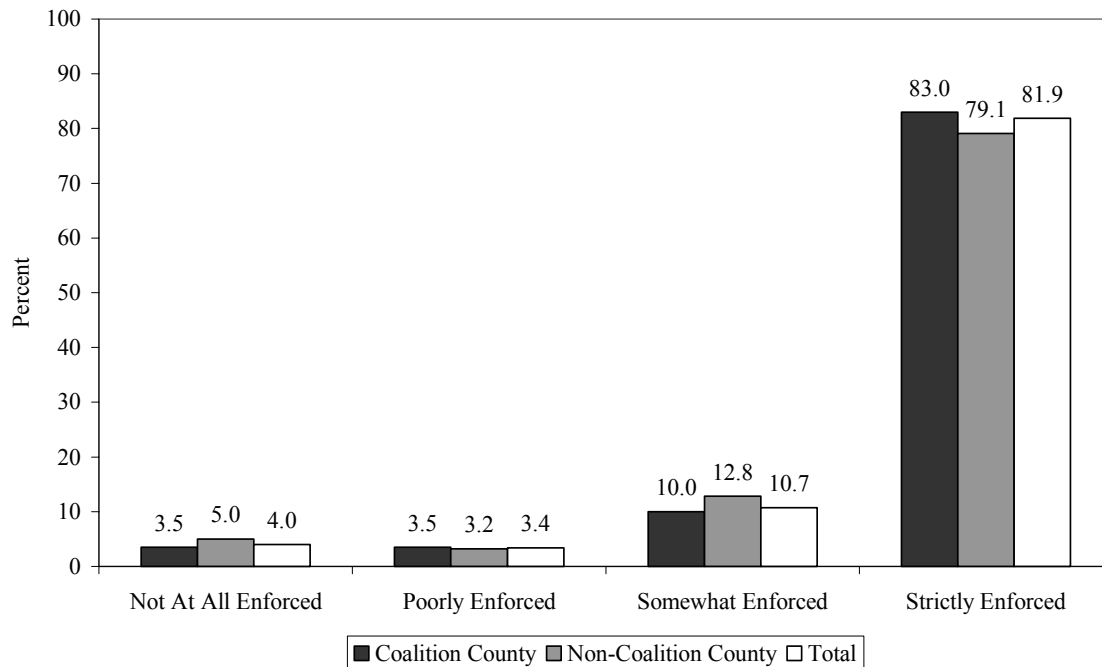
Base: Employed Respondents

Survey Question: q71

Enforcement of Indoor Smoking Policies by Coalition Counties

There is a statistically significant difference between coalition and non-coalition counties when it comes to enforcement of smoking policies. Workers in coalition counties are more likely than non-coalition county workers to say that smoking policies are strictly enforced at their place of employment (83.0% vs. 79.1%).

Enforcement of Smoking Policy by Coalition County (N = 3,254)



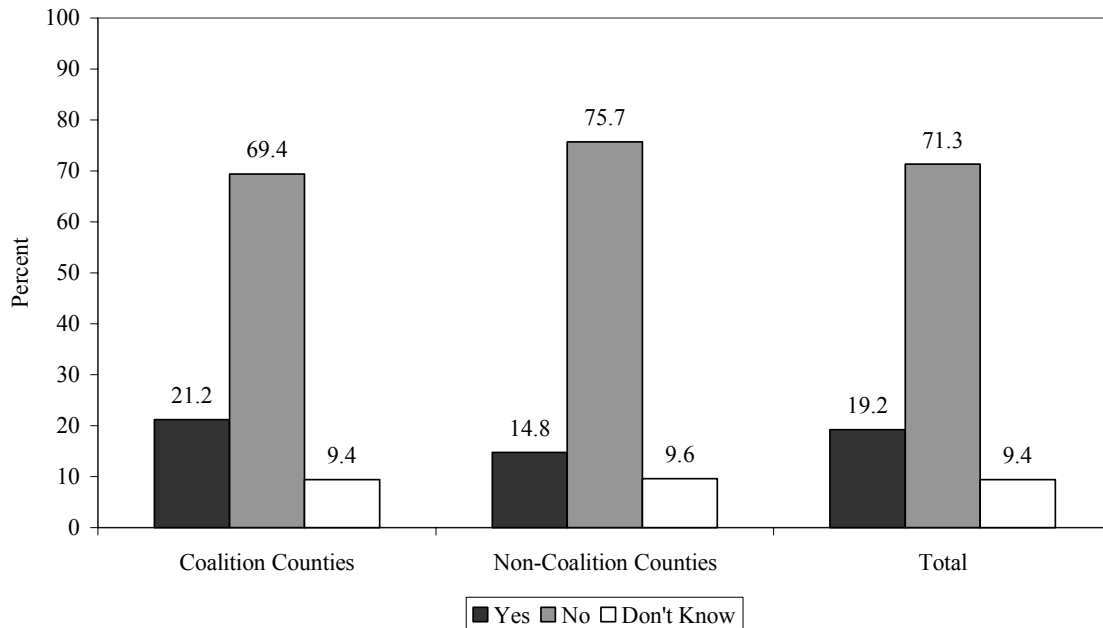
Base: Employed Respondents Who Mostly Work Indoors

Survey Question: q73

Proportion of Nebraska Workers Whose Employers Have Offered Stop Smoking Programs In the Last Year by Coalition Counties

Workers in coalition counties are significantly more likely to have employers who have offered stop smoking programs in the last year (21.2% vs. 14.8%).

Employers Offer Stop Smoking Programs in the Last Year by Coalition Counties (N = 4,166)



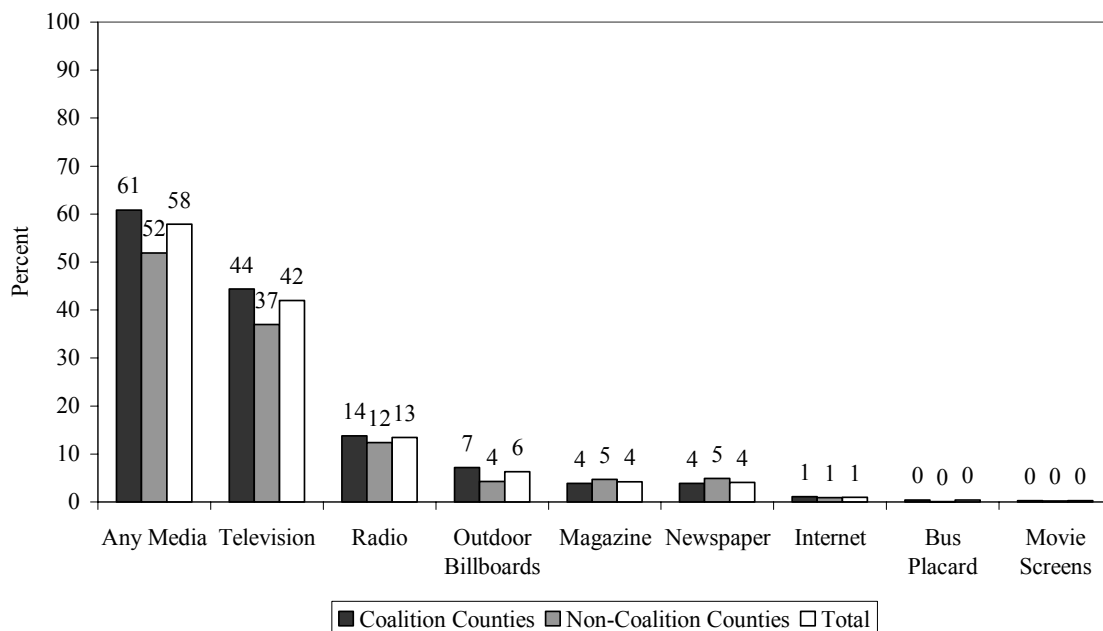
Base: Employed Respondents

Survey Question: q75

Seen or Heard an Advertisement about the Dangers of Tobacco Use in the Last Week by Coalition Counties

Residents of coalition counties are more exposed to anti-tobacco media than residents of non-coalition counties. More than three in five (60.1%) or coalition county residents have seen or heard at least one advertisement in the last week compared to 51.9% of non-coalition county residents. (To fit in the graph, the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.)

Seen or Heard an Advertisement about the Dangers of Tobacco in the Last Week by Coalition Counties (N = 7,015)



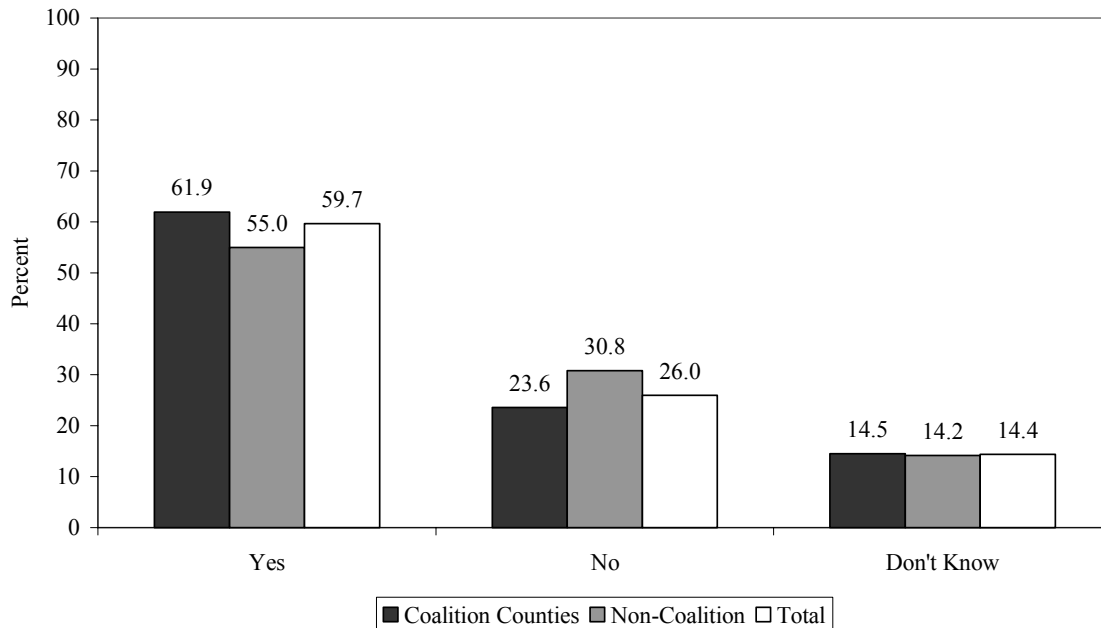
Base: All Respondents

Survey Questions: q97, q98

Concerns about Teenage Smoking by Coalition Counties

Residents of coalition counties say significantly more often than non-coalition county residents (61.9% vs. 55.0%) that their community is concerned about teenage tobacco use.

Tobacco Use by Teenagers is Considered a Serious Problem in Your Community by Coalition Counties (N = 6,086)



Base: All Respondents

Survey Question: q131

Appendix A: 2003 ATS/SCS Survey Instrument

Appendix A is the 2003 Adult Tobacco Survey/Social Climate Survey survey instrument. Response categories in all CAPS were not read to the respondents but were accepted by the survey interviewer.

Question Q1

Would you say that in general your health is: Excellent, Very good, Good, Fair, or Poor?

1. Excellent
2. Very good
3. Good
4. Fair
5. Poor

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q2

Have you ever smoked a cigarette, even 1 or 2 puffs?

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q3

Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

5 packs = 100 cigarettes

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q4

Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

- 1. Every day
- 2. Some days
- 3. Not at all

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q4b

Are you trying to quit now or have you ever tried to quit

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q4c

Are you:

- 1. Trying to quit now,
- 2. Have you tried to quit in the past or
- 3. Both

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q5

On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke?

1 pack = 20 cigarettes

Number of cigarettes (1 - 76, 77 or 99)

- 77. DON'T KNOW
- 99. REFUSED

Question Q6

On the average, on days when you smoked during the past 30 days, about how many cigarettes did you smoke a day?

1 pack = 20 cigarettes

Number of cigarettes (1 - 76, 77 or 99)

77. DON'T KNOW

99. REFUSED

Question Q7

7. How soon after you wake up do you have your first cigarette?

1. Within 5 minutes

2. 6-30 minutes

3. 31-60 minutes

4. After 60 minutes

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question q8

About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes regularly?

11. Within the past month (anytime less than 1 month ago)

12. Within the past 3 months (1 month but less than 3 months ago)

13. Within the past 6 months (3 months but less than 6 months ago)

14. Within the past year (6 months but less than 1 year ago)

15. Within the past 5 years (1 year but less than 5 years ago)

16. Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)

17. 10 or more years ago

77. DON'T KNOW

99. REFUSED

Question q9

What brand of cigarettes do you smoke most often?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Benson & Hedges | 10. Newport |
| 2. Camel | 11. Pall Mall |
| 3. Carlton | 12. Salem |
| 4. Discount | 13. Virginia Slims |
| 5. Kent | 14. Winston |
| 6. Kool | 15. Lucky Strike |
| 7. Marlboro | 16. Other |
| 8. Merit | |
| 9. More | |

77. DON'T KNOW

99. REFUSED

Question q9_oth

9. Other (specify):

Question Q10

What type of cigarettes do you smoke? Are they menthol or plain?

1. Menthol
2. Plain

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q11

Do you smoke discount or full priced cigarettes?

1. Discount or generic
2. Premium or full priced

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q12

Are they regular, lights, or ultra lights?

1. Regular
2. Lights
3. Ultra lights

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q13_1

In the past 12 months have you ever bought cigarettes: In neighboring States.

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q13_2

In the past 12 months have you ever bought cigarettes:
On Indian Reservations?

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q13_3

In the past 12 months have you ever bought cigarettes:
On the internet.

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q14

Have you ever smoked a cigar, even 1 or 2 puffs?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q14b

Have you smoked at least 20 cigars in your entire life?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q15

Do you now smoke cigars every day, some days, or not at all?

- 1. Every day
- 2. Some days
- 3. Not at all

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q15b

Are you trying to quit now or have you ever tried to quit?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q15c

Are you:

1. Trying to quit now,
2. Have you tried to quit in the past or
3. Both

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q15d

About how long has it been since you last smoked a cigar regularly?

Read only if necessary

11. Within the past month (anytime less than 1 month ago)
12. Within the past 3 months (1 month but less than 3 months ago)
13. Within the past 6 months (3 months but less than 6 months ago)
14. Within the past year (6 months but less than 1 year ago)
15. Within the past 5 years (1 year but less than 5 years ago)
16. Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)
17. 10 or more years ago

- 77 Don't know
- 99 Refused

Question Q16

Have you ever smoked tobacco in a pipe, even one or two puffs?

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q16b

Have you smoked at least 20 pipe bowls in your entire life?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q17

Do you now smoke a pipe every day, some days, or not at all?

- 1. Every day
- 2. Some days
- 3. Not at all

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q17b

Are you trying to quit now or have you ever tried to quit?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q17c

Are you:

- 1. Trying to quit now,
- 2. Have you tried to quit in the past or
- 3. Both

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q17d

About how long has it been since you last smoked a pipe regularly?

Read only if necessary

- 11. Within the past month (anytime less than 1 month ago)
- 12. Within the past 3 months (1 month but less than 3 months ago)
- 13. Within the past 6 months (3 months but less than 6 months ago)
- 14. Within the past year (6 months but less than 1 year ago)
- 15. Within the past 5 years (1 year but less than 5 years ago)
- 16. Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)
- 17. 10 or more years ago

77. Don't know

99. Refused

Question Q18

Have you ever used or tried any smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q18b

Have you have you used smokeless tobacco products at least 20 times in your entire life?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q19

Do you now currently use chewing tobacco or snuff every day, some days, or not at all?

- 1. Every day
- 2. Some days
- 3. Not at all

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q19b

Are you trying to quit now or have you ever tried to quit?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q19c

Are you:

- 1. Trying to quit now,
- 2. Have you tried to quit in the past or
- 3. Both

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q19d

About how long has it been since you last used smokeless tobacco regularly?

Read only if necessary

- 11. Within the past month (anytime less than 1 month ago)
- 12. Within the past 3 months (1 month but less than 3 months ago)
- 13. Within the past 6 months (3 months but less than 6 months ago)
- 14. Within the past year (6 months but less than 1 year ago)
- 15. Within the past 5 years (1 year but less than 5 years ago)
- 16. Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)
- 17. 10 or more years ago

77. DON'T KNOW

99. REFUSED

Question Q20

During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking? Smoking includes smokeless tobacco

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q21

When you quit smoking did you use the nicotine patch, nicotine gum, or any other medication to help you quit?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q22_1

Did you use a nicotine gum?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q22_2

Did you use a patch?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q22_3

22.3. Did you use a nasal spray?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q22_4

Did you use an inhaler?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q22_5

Did you use Zyban or Bupropion?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q22_6

Did you use Wellbutrin?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q22_7

Did you use some other (specify)?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q22_oth

Other (specify):

Question Q23

When you quit smoking did you use any other assistance such as classes or counseling?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q24_1

Did you use a stop smoking clinic or class?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q24_2

Did you use a telephone quit line?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q24_3

Did you use one-on-one counseling from a doctor or nurse?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q24_4

24.4. Did you use self help material, books or videos?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q24_5

Did you use acupuncture?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q24_6

Did you use hypnosis?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q24_7

Did you use other (specify)?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q24_oth

Other (specify):

Question Q25

Are you seriously considering stopping smoking within the next six months?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q26

Do you ever expect to quit smoking?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q27

Are you planning to stop smoking within the next 30 days?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q28

If you decided to give up smoking altogether, how likely do you think you would be to succeed?

- 1. Very likely
- 2. Somewhat likely
- 3. Somewhat Unlikely
- 4. Very unlikely

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q29

In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, or other health professional to get any kind of care for yourself?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q30

During the past 12 months, did any doctor, or other health professional ask if you smoke?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q31

During the past 12 months, did any doctor, nurse, or other health professional advise you to not smoke?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q32a

In the past 12 months, when a doctor, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they also do any of the following?

Prescribe or recommend a patch, nicotine gum, nasal spray, an inhaler or pills such as Zyban?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q32b

In the past 12 months, when a doctor, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they also do any of the following?

Suggest that you set a specific date to stop smoking?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q32c

In the past 12 months, when a doctor, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they also do any of the following?

Suggest that you use a smoking cessation class, program, quit line or counseling?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q32d

In the past 12 months, when a doctor, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking, did they also do any of the following?

Provide you with booklets, videos, or other materials to help you quit smoking on your own?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q33

In the past 12 months, have you seen a dentist?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q34

In the past 12 months, did a dentist ask if you smoked?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q35

In the past 12 months, did a dentist advise you to quit smoking?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q36

Not including yourself, how many of the people who live in your household smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes?

of persons in household (0 to 12)

- 0. None
- 77. Don't know
- 99. Refused

Interviewer: Children 5 and older in household are included.

Question Q37

During the past seven days how many days did anyone smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes anywhere inside your home?

Should include respondent.

of days (1 to 7)

0. None

77 Don't know

99 Refused

Question Q38

Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home? Do not include decks, garages or porches.

1. Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home
2. Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times
3. Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q39

In the past seven days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking?

of days (1 to 7)

0. None

77 Don't know

99 Refused

Question Q40

Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your family vehicle?

1. Smoking is not allowed at any time in family vehicle
 2. Smoking is allowed only when children 17 and younger not present
 3. Smoking is allowed at all times in family vehicle
 4. Do not have a car
-
7. DON'T KNOW
 9. REFUSED

Question Q41

How many children live in your household who are less than 5 years old?

- 0 = None
1-6 = the number of children
7 = More than 6 children
-
- 8 = DON'T KNOW (note this is usually 7)
9 = REFUSED

Question Q42

How many children live in your household who are 5 through 12 years old?

- 0 = None
1-6 = the number of children
7 = More than 6 children
-
- 8 = DON'T KNOW (note this is usually 7)
9 = REFUSED

Question Q43

How many children live in your household who are 13 through 17 years old?

- 0 = None
1-6 = the number of children
7 = More than 6 children

8 = DON'T KNOW (note this is usually 7)
9 = REFUSED

Question Q44

Now I am going to read several statements. Please tell me whether you Strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

It is acceptable for parents to smoke in front of children.

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q45

Now I am going to read several statements. Please tell me whether you Strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

Parents should not allow children under the age of eighteen to smoke cigarettes.

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q46

Now I am going to read several statements. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

Inhaling smoke from a parent's cigarette harms the health of babies and children.

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q47

Now I am going to read several statements. Please tell me whether you Strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

Inhaling smoke from any tobacco product harms the health of adults and children.

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q48

Now I am going to read several statements. Please tell me whether you Strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

48. Children are more likely to smoke if their parents are smokers.

Read choices 1 to 4.

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q49

Now I am going to read several statements. Please tell me whether you Strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

It is important for parents who smoke to keep their cigarettes out of reach of their children.

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q50

How much does it bother you when you are exposed to other people's cigarette smoke? Would you say it bothers you:

1. Not at all
2. A little
3. Moderately
4. Very much

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q51

Next, please tell me which of the following places in your community are Currently smoke free, have designated smoking areas, or permit smoking Anywhere.

Indoor shopping malls in your community; are they:

1. Completely smoke free,
2. Have designated smoking and non-smoking areas, or
3. Permit smoking anywhere
4. DOESN'T APPLY (none in community)

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q52

Next, please tell me which of the following places in your community are currently smoke free, have designated smoking areas, or permit smoking anywhere.

Convenience stores in your community, are they:

1. Completely smoke free,
2. Have designated smoking and non-smoking areas, or
3. Permit smoking anywhere
4. Doesn't apply (none in community)

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q53

Next, please tell me which of the following places in your community are currently smoke free, have designated smoking areas, or permit smoking anywhere.

Fast food restaurants in your community; are they:

1. Completely smoke free,
2. Have designated smoking and non-smoking areas, or
3. Permit smoking anywhere
4. Doesn't apply (none in community)

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q54

Next, please tell me which of the following places in your community are Currently smoke free, have designated smoking areas, or permit smoking Anywhere.

Restaurants in your community, are they:

1. Completely smoke free,
2. Have designated smoking and non-smoking areas, or
3. Permit smoking anywhere
4. Doesn't apply (none in community)
7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q55

Next, please tell me which of the following places in your community are Currently smoke free, have designated smoking areas, or permit smoking Anywhere.

Bars and taverns in your community, are they:

1. Completely smoke free,
2. Have designated smoking and non-smoking areas, or
3. Permit smoking anywhere
4. DOESN'T APPLY (none in community)

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q56

Next, please tell me which of the following places in your community are Currently smoke free, have designated smoking areas, or permit smoking Anywhere.

Indoor sporting events in your community; are they:

1. Completely smoke free,
2. Have designated smoking and non-smoking areas, or
3. Permit smoking anywhere
4. Doesn't apply (none in community)

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q57

Next, please tell me which of the following places in your community are currently smoke free, have designated smoking areas, or permit smoking anywhere.

Are outdoor parks in your community:

1. Completely smoke free,
2. Have designated smoking and non-smoking areas, or
3. Permit smoking anywhere
4. Doesn't apply (none in community)

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q58

Next, please tell me in the following places in your community, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all.

In indoor shopping malls, do you think smoking should be allowed in:

- 1. All areas,
- 2. Some areas, or
- 3. Not at all

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q59

Next, please tell me in the following places in your community, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all.

In convenience stores do you think smoking should be allowed in:

- 1. All areas,
- 2. Some areas, or
- 3. Not at all

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q60

Next, please tell me in the following places in your community, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all.

In fast food restaurants do you think smoking should be allowed in:

- 1. All areas,
- 2. Some areas, or

3. Not at all

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q61

Next, please tell me in the following places in your community, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all.

In restaurants do you think smoking should be allowed in:

1. All areas,
2. Some areas, or
3. Not at all

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q62

Next, please tell me in the following places in your community, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not at all.

In bars and taverns do you think smoking should be allowed in:

1. All areas,
2. Some areas, or
3. Not at all

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q63

Next, please tell me in the following places in your community, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all.

In indoor sporting events do you think smoking should be allowed in:

1. All areas,
2. Some areas, or
3. Not at all

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q64

Next, please tell me in the following places in your community, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all.

In outdoor parks do you think smoking should be allowed in:

1. All areas,
2. Some areas, or
3. Not at all

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q65

When dining out, do you request a table in the non-smoking section, smoking section, or the first available table?

1. Non-smoking section
2. Smoking section
3. First available table

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q66

If you travel and stay in a hotel or motel, do you usually request a non-smoking room?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Respondent doesn't travel

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q67

Are you currently: Employed for wages, Self-employed, out of work for more than 1 year, Out of work for less than 1 year, a Homemaker, a Student, Retired, or Unable to work ?

1. Employed for wages
2. Self-employed
3. Out of work for more than 1 year
4. Out of work for less than 1 year
5. A Homemaker
6. A Student
7. Retired
8. Unable to work
9. REFUSED

Question Q68

While working at your job, are you indoors most of the time?

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q69

As far as you know, in the past seven days, has anyone smoked in your work area?

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q70

Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for work areas?

1. Not allowed in any work areas
2. Allowed in some work areas
3. Allowed in all work areas or
4. No official policy

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q71

Which of the following best describes your place of work's official smoking policy for indoor public or common areas, such as lobbies, rest rooms, and lunchrooms?

1. Not allowed in any public areas
2. Allowed in some public areas
3. Allowed in all public areas
4. No official policy

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q72

In indoor work areas, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all?

1. Allowed in all areas
2. Allowed in some areas
3. Not allowed at all

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q73

Would you say that this smoking policy is not enforced at all, poorly enforced, somewhat enforced or strictly enforced?

1. Not enforced at all
2. Poorly enforced
3. Somewhat enforced
4. Strictly enforced

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q74

Does your employer accommodate smokers by doing things like providing a covered area outside or an indoor smoke room?

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q75

Within the past 12 months, has your employer offered any stop smoking program or other help to employees who want to quit smoking?

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q76

In bars and cocktail lounges, do you think smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas or not at all?

1. Allowed in all areas
2. Allowed in some areas
3. Not allowed at all

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q77

In the indoor dining area of restaurants, do you think that smoking should be allowed in all areas, some areas, or not allowed at all?

1. Allowed in all areas
2. Allowed in some areas
3. Not allowed at all

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q78

About how often do you eat out at a restaurant a week. Would you say: more than once per week, about once a week, about once or twice a month, less than once a month, or never?

1. More than once per week
2. About once a week
3. About once or twice a month
4. Less than once a month
5. Never

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q79

In the past year, did you not go to a restaurant because you knew smoking was permitted?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q80

In the past year, did you not go to a restaurant because you knew smoking was not permitted?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q81

Some cities and towns are considering local ordinances that would make restaurants smoke free; that is eliminating all tobacco smoke from restaurants. Would you support such an ordinance in your community?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q82

If someone were smoking near you in the nonsmoking area of a restaurant, would you ask them to stop.

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Maybe

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q83

In the past 12 months, have you ever asked a stranger not to smoke around you, in order to avoid exposure to their tobacco smoke?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question qD1

I would like to ask a few questions about you and your household.

What is your age?

Enter age in years

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question qD2

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question qD3

Which one or more of the following would you say is your race? Would you say: White, Black or African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Other?

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. Asian
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5. American Indian, Alaska Native
6. Other:(specify)
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question qD4

Which one of these groups would you say best represents your race?

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. Asian
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5. American Indian, Alaska Native
6. Other:(specify)
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question qD5

Are you: Married, Divorced, Widowed, Separated, Never married, or a member of an unmarried couple?

1. Married
2. Divorced
3. Widowed
4. Separated
5. Never married
6. A member of an unmarried couple

9. REFUSED

Question qD6

What is the highest grade or year of school you completed or the highest degree you received?

Read Only if Necessary

- 11. Never attended school or only attended kindergarten
- 12. Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)
- 13. Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)
- 14. Grade 12 (High school graduate)
- 15. GED
- 16. Some College, no degree
- 17. AA, Technical/vocational
- 18. AA, Academic
- 19. BA,BS (college graduate)
- 20. At least some graduate or professional school

77. DON'T KNOW

99. REFUSED

Question qD7

Is your annual household income from all sources:

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question qD7a

INTERVIEWER: Annual household income is

Is this correct?

- 1. No, re-ask question
- 2. Yes, correct as is

Question qD7b

Indicate sex of respondent. Ask only if necessary.

1. Male
2. Female

Question qD8

About how tall are you without shoes?

INTERVIEWER: Round fractions down

Enter height in feet and inches (Ex. 5 feet 9 inches = 509)

777. DON'T KNOW

999. REFUSED

Question QD8a

Interviewer you indicated the respondent is feet inches TALL.

IS THIS CORRECT ?

1. Yes, correct as is
2. No, re-ask question

Question QD9

About how much do you weigh without shoes?

INTERVIEWER: Round fractions up

Enter weight in whole pounds

777. DON'T KNOW

999. REFUSED

Question QD9a

Interviewer you indicated the respondent weighs _____ POUNDS.

Is this correct?

1. Yes, correct as is
2. No, re-ask question

Question qD_Cnty

What county do you live in?

Enter the county name:

R = Refused

Question qD10

Do you have more than one telephone number in your Household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine. |

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question qD11

How many of these are residential numbers?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
5. Five
6. Six or more
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q84

I am going to read a statement. I want you to tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement.

If a person has smoked a pack of cigarettes a day for more than 20 years, there is little health benefit to quitting smoking. Do you:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q85

Now I am going to ask about smoke from other people's cigarettes.

Do you think that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes is:

1. Very harmful to one's health
2. Somewhat harmful to one's health
3. Not very harmful to one's health
4. Not harmful at all to one's health

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q86

Would you say that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes causes lung cancer in adults?

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q87

Would you say that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes causes heart disease in adults?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q88

Would you say that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes causes colon cancer?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q89

Would you say that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes causes respiratory problems in children?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q90

Would you say that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes causes sudden infant death syndrome?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q91

I am going to read a list of medical conditions that many people have. After each one, please tell me if you have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have that condition.

Asthma, bronchitis or emphysema

1. Have been told by doctor
2. Have NOT been told by doctor

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q92

I am going to read a list of medical conditions that many people have. After each one, please tell me if you have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have that condition.

Diabetes

1. Have been told by doctor
2. Have NOT been told by doctor

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q93

I am going to read a list of medical conditions that many people have. After each one, please tell me if you have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional you have that condition.

Heart disease

1. Have been told by doctor
2. Have NOT been told by doctor

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q94

During the past 7 days on average, how many hours a day did you:

Watch Television (0-24):

Enter time to nearest half hour.

1 = 1 hour

1.5 = 1 and a half hours, etc.

77. DON'T KNOW

99. REFUSED

Question Q95

During the past 7 days on average, how many hours a day did you:

Listen to the radio (0-24):

Enter time to nearest half hour.

1 = 1 hour

1.5 = 1 and a half hours, etc.

77. DON'T KNOW

99. REFUSED

Question Q96

During the past 7 days on average, how many hours a day did you:

Browse or surf the internet (0-24):

Enter time to nearest half hour.

1 = 1 hour

1.5 = 1 and a half hours, etc.

77. DON'T KNOW

99. REFUSED

Question Q97

During the past 7 days, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertisements about the dangers of tobacco use?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q98

What type of media was this advertisement?

- 11. Television
- 12. Radio
- 13. Outdoor billboard
- 14. Newspaper
- 15. Magazine
- 16. Internet
- 17. Bus placards
- 18. Movie screens
- 77. DON'T KNOW
- 99. REFUSED

Question Q99

During the past 7 days, how many commercials have you seen on TV about NOT smoking cigarettes?

- 0. None
- 1. One
- 2. Two or three
- 3. Four to six
- 4. Seven or more
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q100

During the past 7 days, how many commercials have you heard on radio about NOT smoking cigarettes?

- 0. None
- 1. One
- 2. Two or three
- 3. Four to six
- 4. Seven or more

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q101

During the past 7 days, how many messages have you seen on billboards about NOT smoking cigarettes?

- 0. None
- 1. One
- 2. Two or three
- 3. Four to six
- 4. Seven or more

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q102

During the past 30 days, how many messages have you seen on movie screens about NOT smoking cigarettes?

- 0. None
- 1. One
- 2. Two or three
- 3. Four to six
- 4. Seven or more

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q103

Have you ever talked with the children in your house about ads against tobacco use?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q104

In the past 30 days, have you and the children in your house discussed any of the ads against tobacco use?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q105

Some tobacco companies make promotional items like clothing, hats, bags, or other things with their brand on it. Do you have a piece of clothing or other item that has a tobacco brand or logo on it?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q106

Do you think tobacco companies should be allowed to include coupons in cigarette packs that can be used to obtain promotional items that may be appealing to teenagers, such as hats, tee shirts, jackets or caps, or should this not be allowed?

- 1. Allowed
- 2. Not allowed

- 7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q107

For each of the following statements, please tell me if you strongly agree, Agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

It is acceptable for tobacco companies to sponsor sporting or cultural events like the Winston Cup? Do you:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q108

For each of the following statements, please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

Tobacco advertising is acceptable in grocery and convenience stores. Do you:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q109

For each of the following statements, please tell me if you strongly agree, Agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

Tobacco advertising is acceptable in magazines. Do you:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q110

For each of the following statements, please tell me if you strongly agree, Agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

Tobacco advertising is acceptable at sporting or cultural events. Do you:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q111

When you are searching the Internet on a computer, how often do you see ads for tobacco products?

1. I don't search the Internet
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Hardly ever
5. Never
6. Don't own a computer

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q112

Have you ever purchased tobacco or tobacco products on the Internet?

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q113

Why did you purchase tobacco or tobacco products on the Internet?

1. Price
2. Convenience
3. Curiosity-wanted to try it once
4. Anonymity-didn't want anyone to know
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q114

Have you ever heard of the Tobacco Free Nebraska Program?

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q115

As far as you know, is the Tobacco Free Nebraska Program federal, state, local, or volunteer program?

1. Federal
2. State
3. Local
4. Volunteer
5. Other (specify)
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question q115_oth

Other (specify):

Question Q116

Next please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statements.

Stores should be penalized for the sale of tobacco products to persons under the age of 18. Do you:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q117

Next please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statements.

Persons under the age of 18 should be penalized for the use of tobacco products? Do you:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q118

Next please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statements.

State tobacco taxes should be increased to fund programs to enforce laws that prevent sales of cigarettes and other tobacco products to minors. Do you:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q119

Next please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statements.

State tobacco taxes should be increased to fund programs to help adults quit smoking?
Do you:

- 1. Strongly Agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Disagree
- 4. Strongly disagree

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q120

How much additional tax on a pack of cigarettes would you be willing to support if some or all the money raised was used to fund tobacco prevention programs?

Please read.

- 1. Less than \$1.00 a pack
- 2. \$1.00 a pack or more or
- 3. No tax increase

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q121

Do you think it should be:

Please read.

- 1. 25 cents a pack
- 2. 50 cents a pack or
- 3. 75 cents a pack

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q122

Do you think it should be:

1. \$1.50 a pack
2. \$2.00 a pack or
3. \$3.00 a pack or more

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q123_1

In 1998 Nebraska was awarded its share of the nationwide tobacco settlement. Do you feel that a portion of this money should be used yearly to fund:

Tobacco Prevention Programs

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q123_2

In 1998 Nebraska was awarded its share of the nationwide tobacco settlement. Do you feel that a portion of this money should be used yearly to fund:

Nebraska's 1-800 Quit Line

1. Yes
2. No

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q123_3

In 1998 Nebraska was awarded its share of the nationwide tobacco settlement. Do you feel that a portion of this money should be used yearly to fund:

Nebraska's Tobacco Prevention Media Campaign

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q124

How important is it that communities keep stores from selling tobacco products to teenagers. Would you say it is:

- 1. Very important
- 2. Somewhat important
- 3. Not very important
- 4. Not important at all
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q125

Over the past 12 months, did you ever buy or give someone under the age of 18 cigarettes, chewing tobacco, or any other tobacco products?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSE

Question Q126

Next please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statements.

Tobacco use by adults should not be allowed on school grounds or at any school events.
Do you:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q127

Next please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statements.

Schools should prohibit students from wearing clothing or bringing gear with tobacco brand logos to school. Do you:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q128

Next please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statements.

State tobacco taxes should be increased to fund education programs to prevent young people from starting to use tobacco and help young tobacco users to quit. Do you:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q129

Next please tell me how strongly you feel about the following statements.

Students should be punished for violating school rules against tobacco use. Do you:

- 1. Strongly Agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Disagree
- 4. Strongly disagree

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q130

Do you think the laws banning the sale of tobacco products to minors have not been adequately enforced, have been adequately enforced or excessively enforced?

- 1. Not adequately enforced
- 2. Adequately enforced
- 3. Excessively enforced

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q131

Overall, do you think that tobacco use by teenagers is considered a serious problem in your community?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q132

Now, I want you to think of the child in your household who is nearest to the age of 10. If children are equidistant in age (i.e., 9 and 11), select the "older"

99. RESUSED

What is the age of the child nearest to age 10?

Enter value (5 - 17):

99. REFUSED

Question Q133

Is that child a boy or a girl?

1. Male
2. Female

7. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

Question Q134

What is your relationship to that child?

1. Father or stepfather
2. Mother or stepmother
3. Brother
4. Sister
5. Grandmother
6. Grandfather
7. Other relative
8. Unrelated child

9. REFUSED

Question Q135

During the last 6 months, how many times have you:

Talked to your child about what he/she can or cannot do when it comes to tobacco?

1. Never
2. Once
3. Twice
4. Three or more times

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q136

During the last 6 months, how many times have you:

Told your child he/she cannot use tobacco?

1. Never
2. Once
3. Twice
4. Three or more times

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q137

Do you think your child smokes?

1. I am certain that my child does not smoke
2. I don't think that my child smokes
3. I don't know if my child smokes or not
4. I suspect that my child smokes
5. I am certain that my child smokes

9. REFUSED

Question Q138

How much would you like it or dislike it if you found your child smoking cigarettes now?
Would you...

1. Like it a lot
2. Like it some
3. Neither like it nor dislike it
4. Dislike it a lot

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q139

Does your child have to be home by a certain time on school nights?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never away from home on school nights

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q140

Does your child have to be home by a certain time on weekend nights?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Never away from home on school nights

7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q141_pre

Since cardiovascular disease can be related to tobacco use we'd like to take a few minutes to ask you a few physical activity and dietary questions.

The next two questions ask about television watching and computer use. Please tell me how often you usually engage in these activities, for example 1 hour per day, 4 hours per week, and so forth.

Press '1' to continue.

Question Q141

How many hours do you usually spend watching television while sitting or lying down?

Each fifteen-minute response should be entered as .25 hours. $1/4 = .25$, $1/2 = .5$, and $3/4 = .75$.

Hours:

88 None

77 DON'T KNOW

99 REFUSED

1. hours per Day
2. hours per Week
3. hours per Month

Question q141b

How many hours do you usually spend watching television while sitting or lying down?

Each fifteen-minute response should be entered as .25 hours. $1/4 = .25$, $1/2 = .5$, and $3/4 = .75$.

Hours:

88 None

77 DON'T KNOW

99 REFUSED

1. hours per Day
2. hours per Week
3. hours per Month

Question Q142

How many hours do you usually spend using a computer while not at work?

Each fifteen-minute response should be entered as .25 hours. $1/4 = .25$, $1/2 = .5$, and $3/4 = .75$.

Hours:

88 None
77 Don't know
99 Refused

1. hours per Day
2. hours per Week
3. hours per Month

Question q142b

How many hours do you usually spend using a computer while not at work?

Each fifteen-minute response should be entered as .25 hours. $1/4 = .25$, $1/2 = .5$, and $3/4 = .75$.

Hours:

88 None
77 DON'T KNOW
99 REFUSED

1. hours per Day
2. hours per Week
3. hours per Month

Question Q143

When you are at work, which of the following best describes what you do?

Would you say:

If respondent has multiple jobs, include all jobs.

Please Read

1. Mostly sitting or standing
2. Mostly walking or
3. Mostly heavy labor or physically demanding work
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q144

In a usual week, do you walk for at least 10 minutes at a time for recreation, exercise, to get to and from places, or for any other reason.

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q145

How many days per week do you walk for at least 10 minutes at a time?

Days per week (1-7, 88):

88. Do not walk for at least 10 minutes at a time

Question Q146

On days when you walk for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend walking?

Hours and minutes per day:

Hours:

Minutes:

777 DON'T KNOW

999 REFUSED

Question Q146b

On days when you walk for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend walking?

Hours and minutes per day:

Hours:

Minutes:

|

777 DON'T KNOW

999 REFUSED

Question Q147

Where do you usually take part in this walking?

Read only if necessary

Enter value (1 - 11, 77, 99):

1. Streets or roads, including sidewalks
2. At home (either indoors or in your yard)
3. Greenway or other walking/jogging/biking trail
4. Public Park
5. Recreational facility/gym at your workplace
6. School facility or grounds
7. Facility or grounds at your place of worship
8. Shopping mall
9. Other public recreational facility
10. Private recreational facility, club, gym, etc.
11. Other (specify)

77. DON'T KNOW

99. REFUSED

Question Q148

The next few questions have to do with regular walking. By “regular,” I mean walking 5 or more days per week for 30 minutes. This can be done at 3 different times for 10 minutes each throughout your day. And for these next questions, "walking" refers to brisk walking, or walking at a level that increases your breathing rate or causes you to break a sweat.

Do you WALK REGULARLY?

1. Yes
2. No
7. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

Question Q149

How long have you been WALKING REGULARLY?

- 1. For less than 6 months
- 2. For more than 6 months

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q150

Will you ever consider WALKING REGULARLY?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q151

When do you think you will seriously consider walking regularly?

- 1. In the next 30 days
- 2. In 1 to 6 months from now
- 3. In 6 to 12 months from now
- 4. In more than 1 year from now

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q152

In a usual week, do you do any activities designed to increase muscle strength or tone, such as lifting weights, pull-ups, push-ups, or sit-ups?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 7. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

Question Q153

How many days per week do you these activities?

Days per week (0-76, 77, 99):

77. DON'T KNOW

99. REFUSED

Question Q156

Next, I'd like to ask you about short trips that you make [fill in (while not at work) if "employed" or "self-employed" to Q67]. By "trip," I mean anytime you go from one address or place to another, which is at least a quarter of a mile away. In the past 7 days, about how many short trips did you make that were one mile or less (but at least a quarter mile)?

- Include all short trips of this distance regardless of type of transportation.

- Count round trips as two trips.

Record number of trips (1 - 76, 77, 88, 99): |

88 None

77 DON'T KNOW

99 REFUSED

Question Q157

How many of these trips of 1 mile or less did you walk in order to get there?

Do not include walking that is done only for the purpose of exercise.

Record number of trips (1 - 76, 77, 88, 99):

88 None

77 DON'T KNOW

99 REFUSED

Question Closing

Thank you very much for taking time to answer these questions.

